

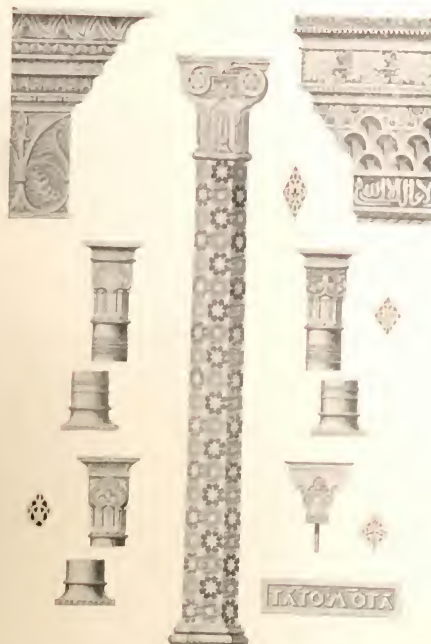


GRANADA



The Sierra Nevada, Alhambra, and General View Photo Liadó

GRANADA, the former capital of the Arab kingdom of this name, and the city whose conquest by the Catholic Sovereigns brought about national unity, reckons to-day with 108,000 inhabitants. It is situated on two historic hills—Alhambra and Albaicín—and stretches down to the fertile plain crossed by the river Genil and bounded by the spurs of the Sierra Nevada, the Sierras of Parapanda, Elvira and Alfacar, and the fields of Alhama. The scenery which it commands is of great variety and beauty, enhanced by the clear sky, brilliant light, and abundant vegetation, and this, combined with its artistic treasures and its historic memories, make the city a real Paradise to the traveller. The climate in Winter and Summer is of extreme temperatures, so that it is in the intermediate seasons, in Autumn even more than in Spring, that Granada is most fascinating. The city is very individual, not only its monuments and relics, but also in the general aspect of the town, though this has in no way pre-



ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS, ALHAMBRA.



Granada General

Alhambra

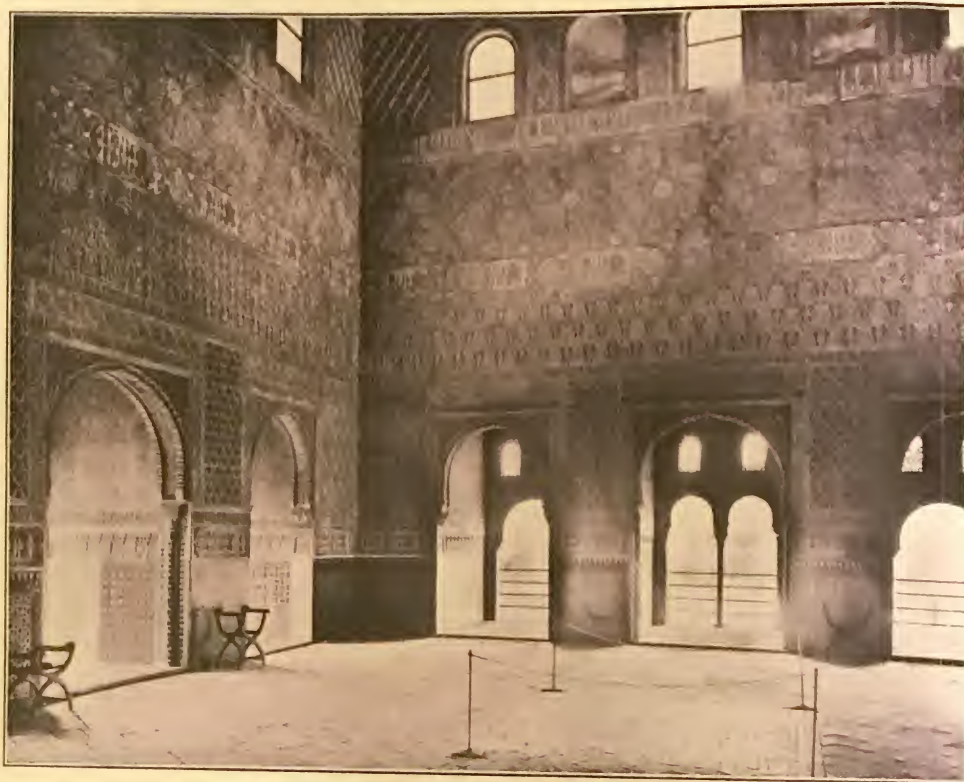
Alhambra



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LA ALHAMBRA EN LA IMAGINACION DE UN POETA

(Fragmento de la novela «Los cármenes de Granada»)



Aihambra, Salón de Comares

Alhambra. Salón de Comares

Este magnífico salón de la Alhambra sería para los actos oficiales de la Corte nazarí. Es cuadrado, espacioso, de una elevada techumbre. Tiene 26-60 m. al cuadrado. Según el historiador Murdado de Mandoza, el nombre de este salón se debe a que fue construido por Artale de Comares, pueblo de la actual provincia de Málaga, que entonces pertenecía al reino granadino. En este salón fue asesinado Mohamed III al-Makub, en 1314. Y en él, también, se celebró el llamado congreso de Granada a los cristianos, y se pactaron, más tarde, las condiciones en que Castilla encomendaba a Colón su viaje a América.

A LOSA, abrió uno de estos balcones y, sacando la petaca de cigarrillos que quedante de su padre aún no osaba descubrirse, se puso a fumar apoyado en la barandilla de hierro. Miraba el paisaje como si no le hubiera visto nunca. Al igual que los viejos marinos que siempre hallan algo nuevo en el mar. No se hartaba jamás de aquel panorama que acoloraba su fantasía. Por aquel tajo, el fondo romántico de su espíritu. Por aquel tajo, la vida de los árboles que formaban una espesa masa de verdor; al través los reyes de toranah hasta el río. Lo atraía hacia él por el famoso puente llamado del *Achadai*, cuyos muros aún se ven, y se comunicaban con el otro palacio de la Alcazaba Gidda, en el mismo barrio donde él se hallaba. Por aquel tajo bajaron despidiendo los volados del almoravide a los que a quienes había sorprendido la casaca azul de los rebeldes. En aquel tajo apostados los rebeldes. Alentados por la entrada del loque cerca de la torre de la Alcazaba, aprendiendo el silencio y la obscuridad de la noche, recibían en sus brazos al príncipe Bushd, que en su madre, la sultana Aixa, descolló para salvarle del odio de su padre. Muhy Naceen, engreído con los amores de la hermosa cristiana

1) Isabel de Solís, y cabalgando en corceles prevenidos lo trasladaron á Guadix, ¡cuántos recuerdos trágicos y poéticos guardaba aquella misteriosa cortina de verdura que frente á él tenía!

Y allá en el alto del cerro se columbraban las torres del palacio de la Alhambra, con su exterior austero y enigmático, como todos los palacios árabes, guardando misterios de amor y de guerra, estancias maravillosas labradas con mármol y maderas de alerce, alcoba con techos de oro, aguas cristalinas corriendo por artísticas tazas de mármol, suspiros y risas místicas y perfumadas que se le representaba, no como ahora, solitaria y silenciosa, teclada con groseras tejas de barro en vez de las brillantes esmaltadas que tenía, sino como era en los tiempos de la dinastía nazarita «creación de los tiempos y satisfacción de las alpinas, como la llamaba el historiador árabe Abu-Alhathib. En aquellos tiempos la Alhambra no era solamente un palacio, sino una pequeña ciudad amurallada. «Dijuna la ciudad de Granada —dice aquel historiador contemplando desde su parte meridional la población de la Alhambra, corte del reino coronada con sus brillantes almenas, sus eminentes torres, sus

tormentos, fulgurios, ruidos magníficos, alaridos y otros efectos sumisos, que con su brillantez y claridad, correlacionan los ruidos y el silencio. Halli tal abundancia de luz y agua que las cascadas se arrojan a torrentes de los estancos y alivian la forma en la pendiente atravesada y caudalosa, formando se escucha a larga distancia. Reflejos en el agua, el ruido de las cascadas, el ruido del mundo de aquella población, el ruido de las cascadas, propiedad del Salto, y arte de las montañas brillando como estrellas al trazo de su verde pesura las bienas almas. No las en el camino de a pie, recordo, recuerdo, recuerdo que me este poblado de jardines, flores y flores. Dentro de sus muros, edificios, talleres, techos y fachadas, jardines, donde viven los habitantes de la zona, desde el río, hasta los Aberrantes. Llamas que tanto viven en los destinos del hombre, como en los

Todo lo veía el joven desde el fondo, la tierra
vivir su ardiente furor. Se había acostumbrado
esta desde la infancia a los frentes desgarra-
dos de su niñez. Sereno, y con los pañales
más sabios y cuidados de su vida. Luego, aminoró
exclusivo y profundo de la nostalgia, al-
bida. Pero con la afirmación de la historia de sus
horas y novedades contribuyeron más, con el ex-



Co



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La Torre de las Damas. Con su bello nombre poético evoca todas las maravillas de una época galante y artista, de misterio y de arrogancia. Tras sus miradores parecen fosforescer todavía ojos fulgurantes de sultanas contemplando el paso de las cabalgatas de guerreros artífices.



Las torres de la Alhambra. Cortado de Levante de la Torre de Comares.



GATE OF JUNTA ALHAMBRA



THE GATE OF JUSTICE AT THE ALHAMBRA GRANADA



El Cuarto de las Camas, en el Bado Reau



El Patio del Cuarto Dorado



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UN TEMPLETE DEL
PATIO DE LOS LEONES

Paciente, minuciosa labor ornamental la de estos artífices que fueron labrando las maravillas decorativas de la Alhambra. Ved aquí uno de los dos admirables templetes que avanzan sobre el Patio de los Leones... (Fot. Liado)



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ANTE LOS TORREONES DE LA ALHAMBRA DE GRANADA



La torre de los Picos



Las torres de la Alhambra — Torre de los Picos

(For Torre de los Picos)

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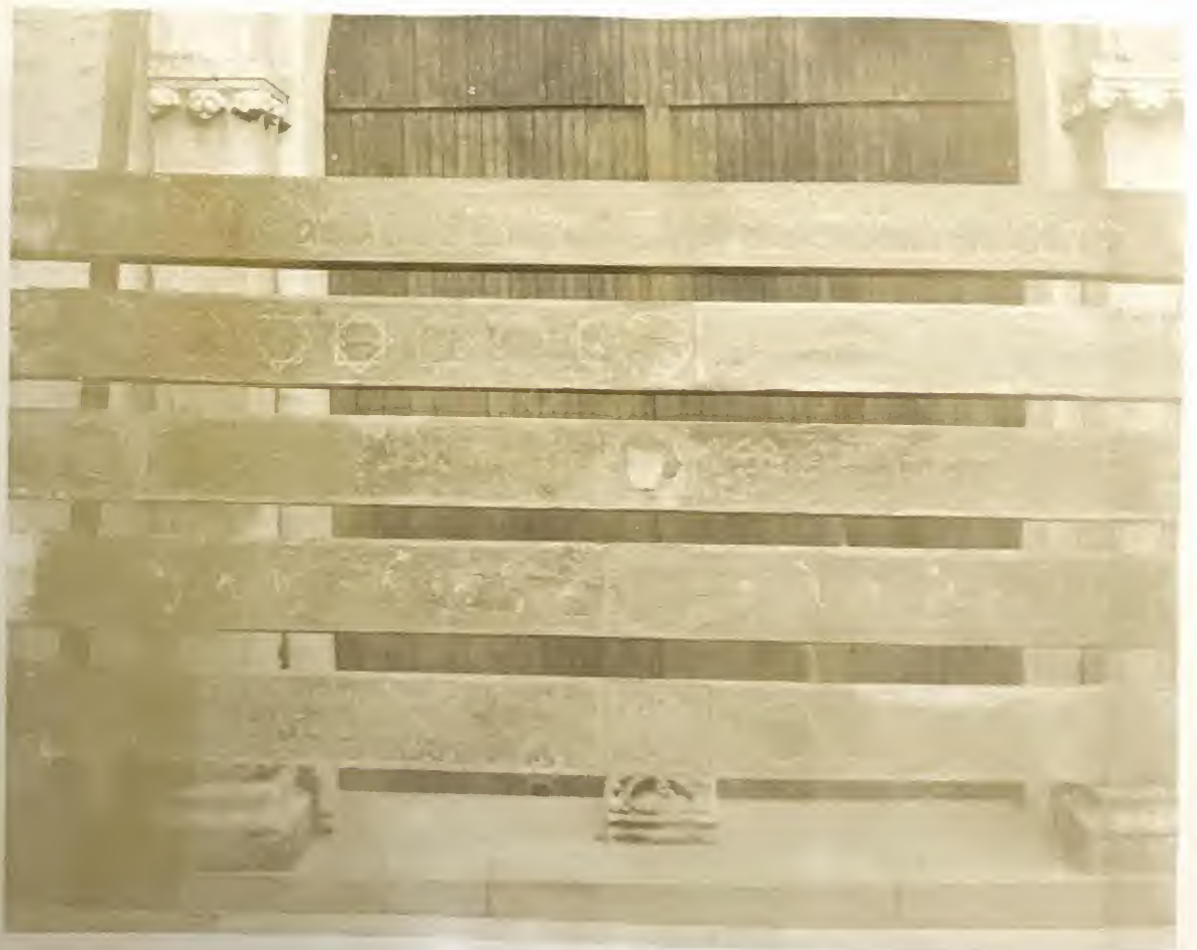
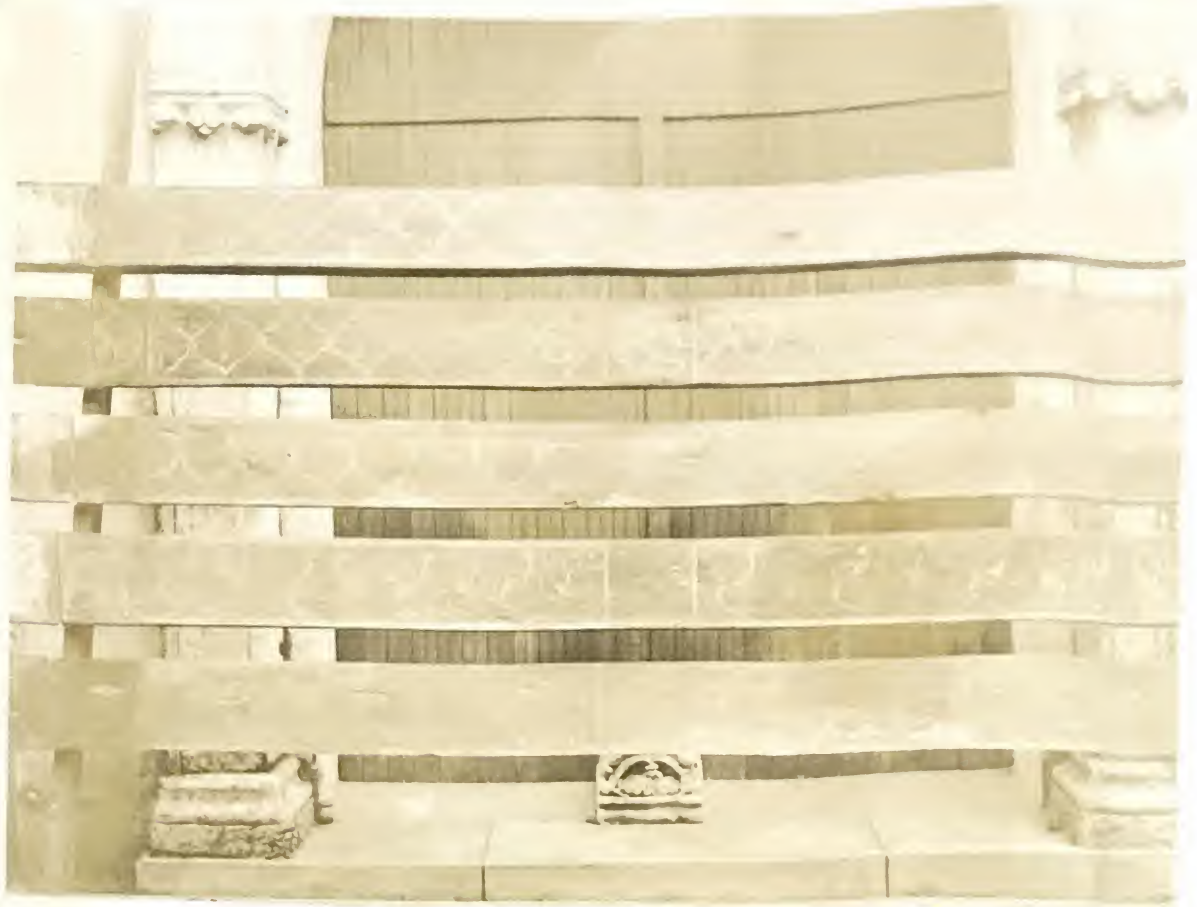


**UN BELLO PATIO
DE LA ALHAMBRA**

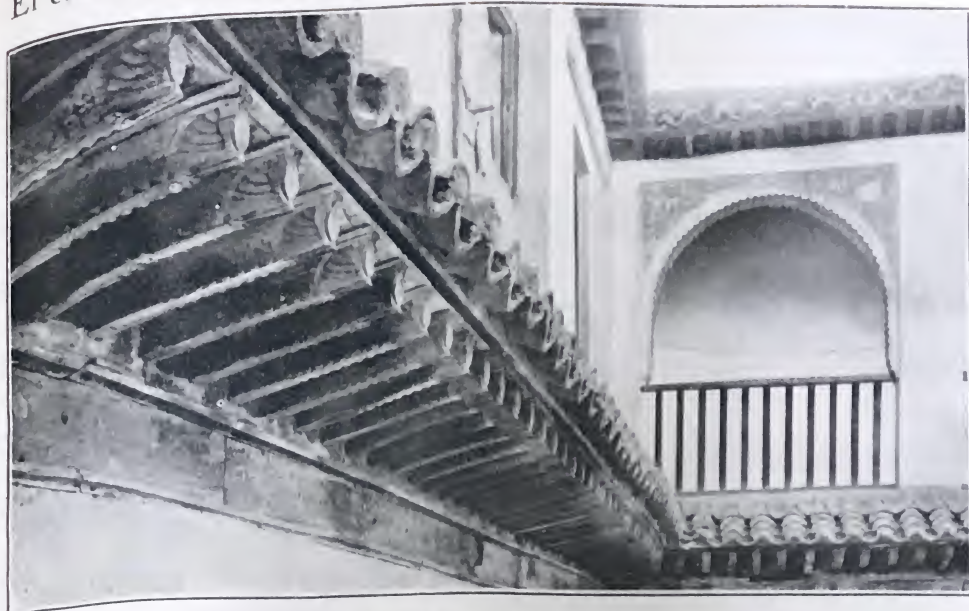
He aquí un detalle del admirable patio llamado de la Alberca, en la Alhambra. Su gracia arquitectónica y decorativa tiene esa elegancia esbelta y señorial que caracteriza siempre estos patios granadinos, en que tantas veces pascaron sus nostalgias ó sus deseos los reyes nazaritas. (Fot. Llado)



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El convento de Santa Isabel la Real y el palacio de Daralhorra



Detalle de un rincón del patio de Daralhorra
(Fot. Torres Díaz)

Hubo en Granada un palacio real de los Nazaritas, muy nombrado en la historia de Ishaq, que los Reyes Católicos cedieron a su secretario, Hernando de Zafra, y este reedificó a la castellana, pero la misma Reina Isabel hizo lo devolviera, estableciendo en él este convento de monjas franciscanas, que, por ciertos inconvenientes canónicos, no pudo establecerse en la Alhambra, como dispuso al fundarlo en 1501. En el año

de su muerte le dotó de cuantiosas rentas, y vino a él por fundadora, Luisa de la Cruz, viuda del Condestable de Castilla, con otras veinte monjas de Córdoba, en 1507. El convento tiene un pintoresco patio con siete arcos en cada frente, sostenidos por columnas en ambos pisos, las enjutas contienen círculos con nombres de santos y las fechas en que se hizo, comprendidas entre 1571 y 1592. Los techos de los corredores tienen copetes de lazo mudéjar, y un alfarje del mismo estilo cubre la escalera; las naves altas son tres, grandísimos dormitorios con armaduras mudéjares, como también lo es la de la antigua capilla de la enfermería.

Continuación de la Iglesia son los coros alto y bajo con preciosos alfarjes, y que, al parecer, fueron hechos en 1540.

En lo más septen-



Patio del convento de Santa Isabel



Coro alto del convento de Santa Isabel



7. Fondo el Albaicín



«Carmen de San Layetano», a guisa de esos cármenes granadinos llenos de fragancias, milagros de luz y de gracia, donde la vida parece detenerse como en un remanente ilusionado propicio al amor...

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COURT OF THE LIONS.



ALHAMBRA.



SMALL ANTI-ROOM IN THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA



Lo árabe y lo español se funden graciosamente en este patio de una casa árabe, situada en una callejuela próxima á la carrera del Darro...
(Pot Lladó)



THE CASTLE OF BILBAO.



THE ALHAMBRA, FROM THE GENERALIFE - THE RED PALACE ON THE OPPOSITE HEIGHT.

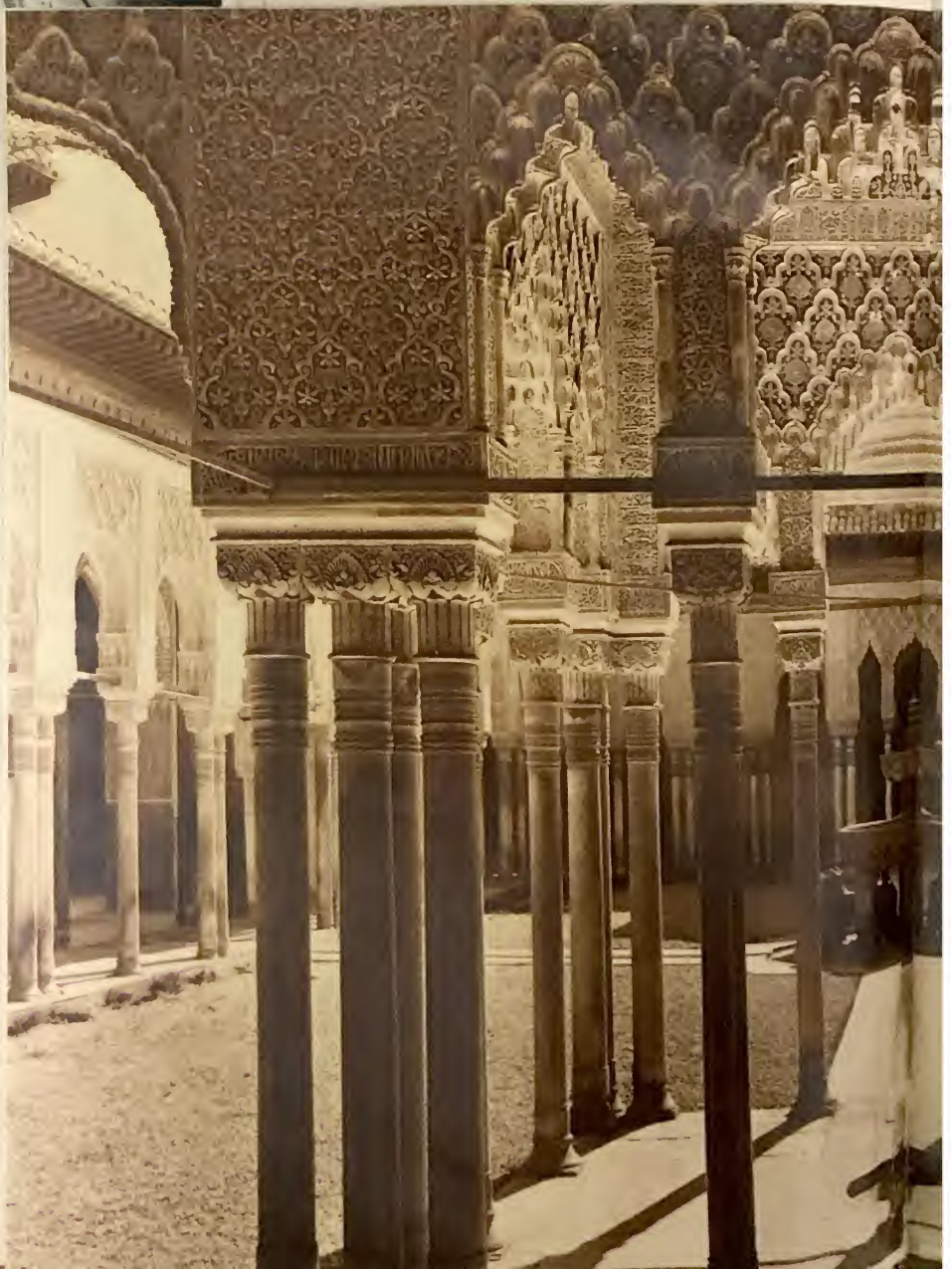


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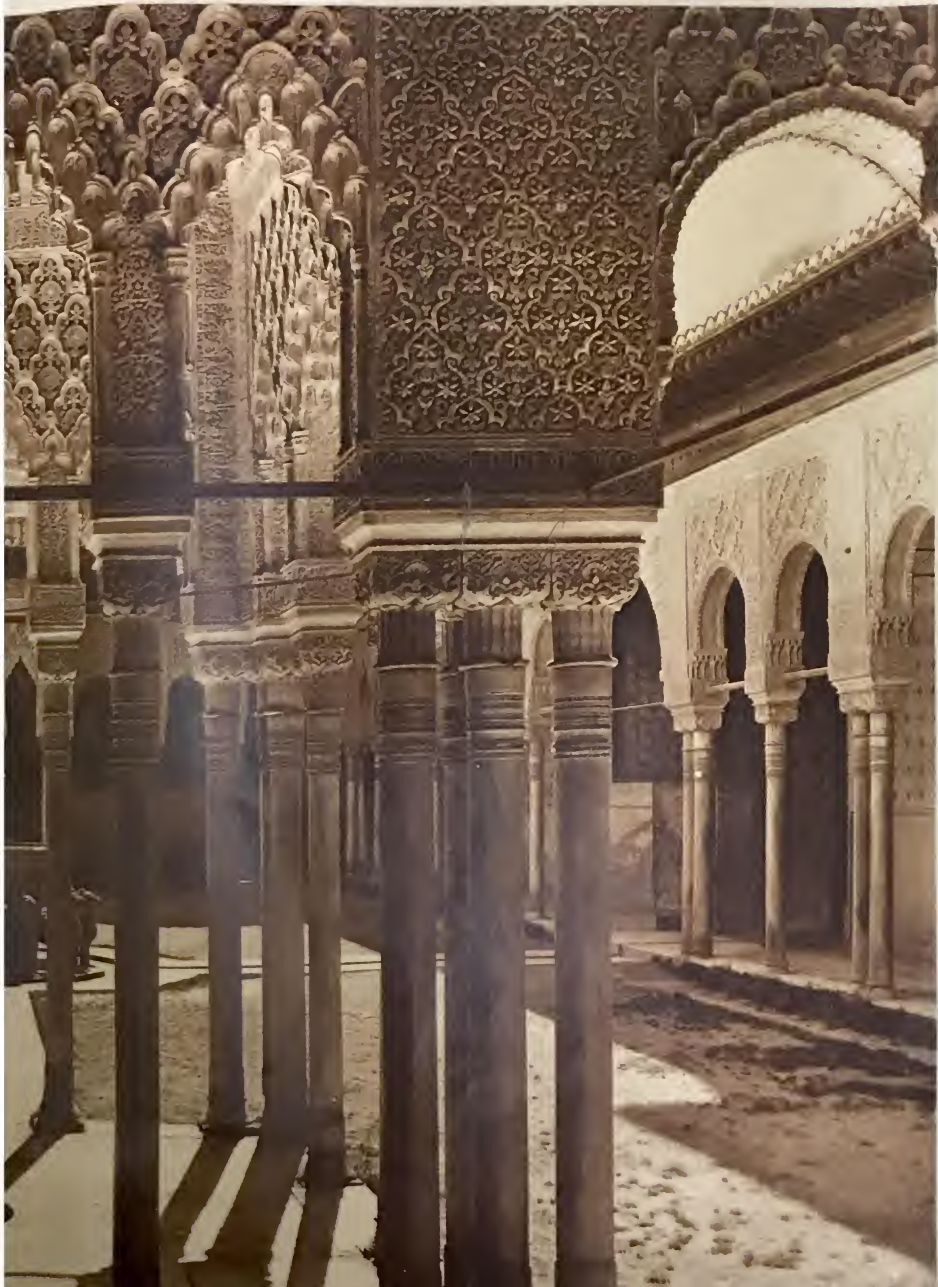
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THE SUMPTUOUS COURT OF THE LIONS ERECTED BY MOHAMMED V (1354/91)



GRANADA. 11. PALACIO DEL GÉNARAL

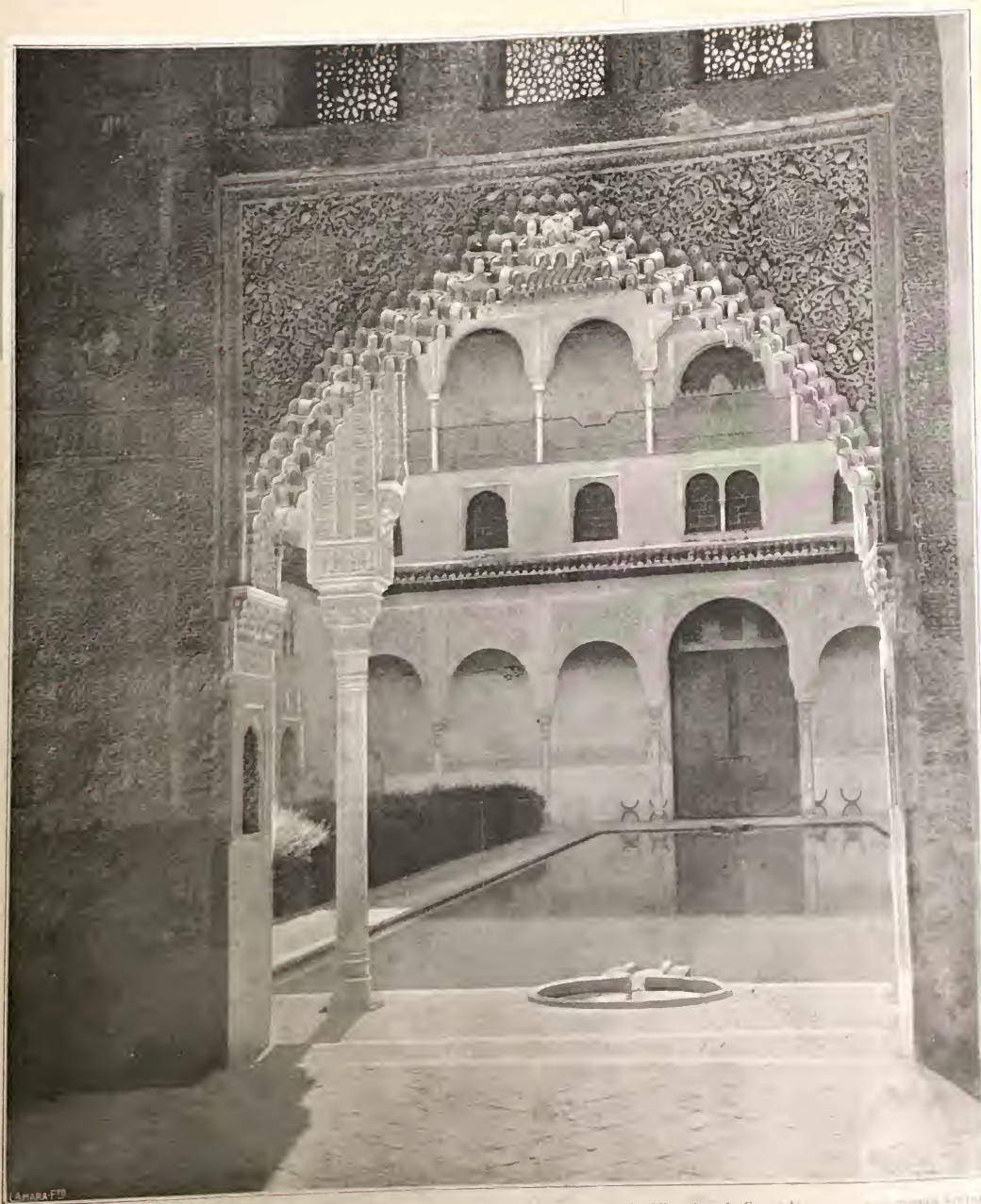


Sketch by Isidor Rickmon, The Ralph
MESQUITA, ALHAMBRA, GRANADA

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Una de las más bellas perspectivas del Patio de los Arrayanes en la Alhambra de Granada

Granada es siempre nueva para todo espíritu amante de la belleza y la poesía. Siempre de actualidad en el mundo inmortal del arte, la hermosa ciudad andaluza adquiere ahora mayor relieve y más excepcional importancia con motivo de las tradicionales fiestas del Corpus, que la heroica capital celebra con tan extraordinario esplendor. Una vez más, Granada recibe el fervoroso homenaje de sus maravillosos admiradores, cuando cansados de contemplar el tesoro artístico de la vieja ciudad, que es como un brillante relicario del arte de la leyenda, se agitan al mismo tiempo, ciudad que sabe ofrecer el dulce encanto de su ambiente de ayer y su modernidad de hoy, Granada es una de las ciudades más bellas que más inagotable interés tiene para todos. Este año, como los anteriores, Granada celebrará sus admirables fiestas con gran esplendor, al cabo que las anteriores veces, y pondrá sus mejores galas para embellecerse ante la entusiasta admiración de sus fecundos devotos.



Vista desde la Torre de la Vela. A la izquierda, la Torre Bermeja

GRANADA, «DOMUS AUREA»

¿Quién dice ¡oh Granada!
la del áureo río,
que no queda nada
de tu poderío,
si aun tienes tu Alhambra,
tu vega sin fin
tu Sierra Nevada,
tu claro Albaicín
y tu alma encantada?
¡Flor de maravilla!
¡Cantos de Zorrilla
tu gran paladín!

Para cantarte, ¡oh, Granada!
la del mágico Pensil,
son pocas noches las Mil
y una de Scheherazada.

Tu Alhambra maravillosa
con su Alcázar sin segundo,
es la joya más preciosa
de la corona del mundo.

¡Qué milagroso Alarife,
para encanto de un Sultán,

construyó el Generalife?
¡Si no fué Dios, fué Satán. .!

¡Oh, sin par Granada!
Tienes el Alcázar de la Poesía,
en donde las hadas de la fantasía
tejen tu leyenda dorada.
Antigua Sultana,
¿cómo al convertirme de mora en cristiana
no te han puesto un nombre de la letanía:
¡el de «Domus Aurea» te correspondía!

GOY DE SILVA

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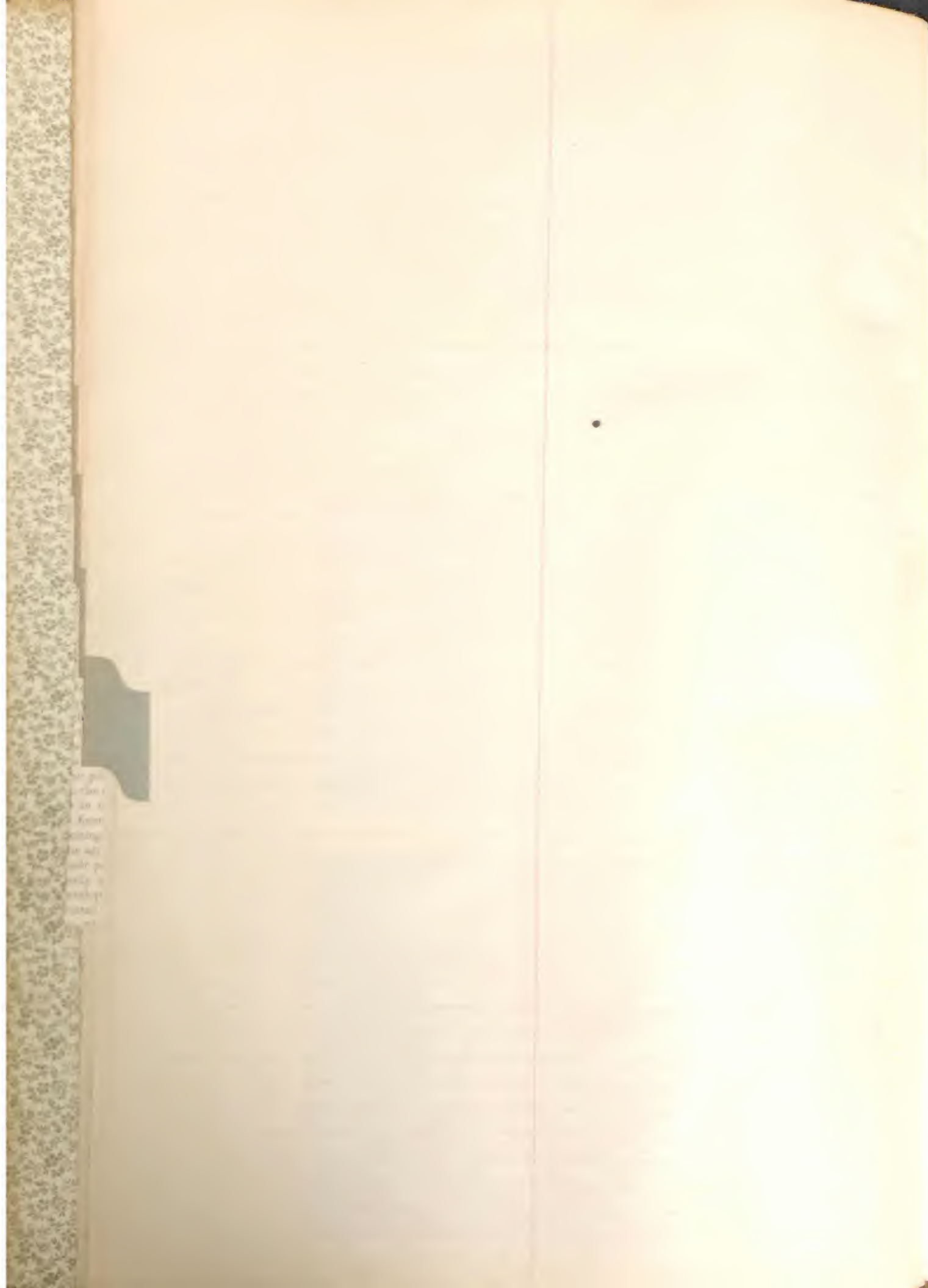


Un momento sereno. Unas Alas, la compañía que va a la capital un viaje en avión sobre Granada. Excelente momento.

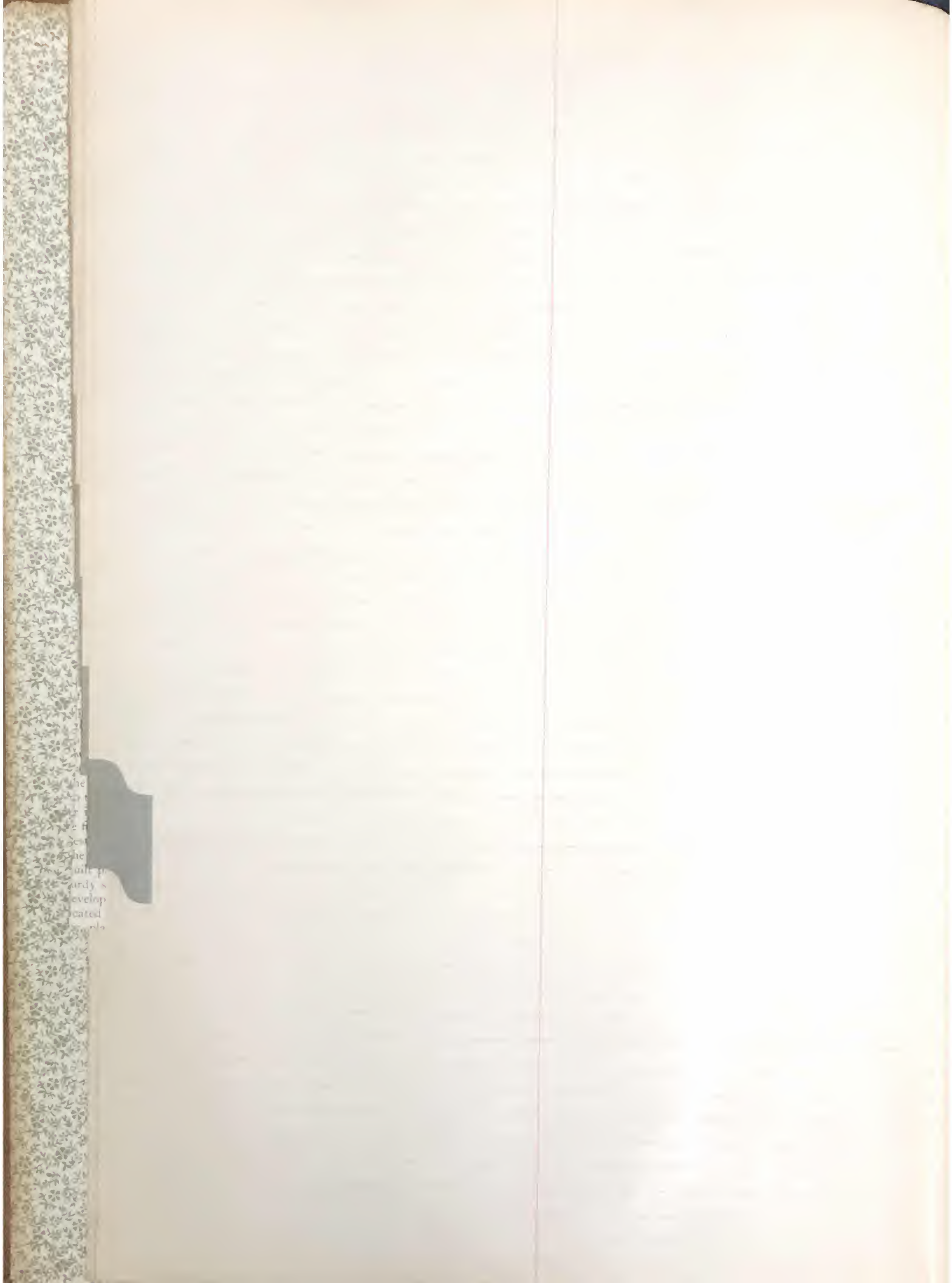


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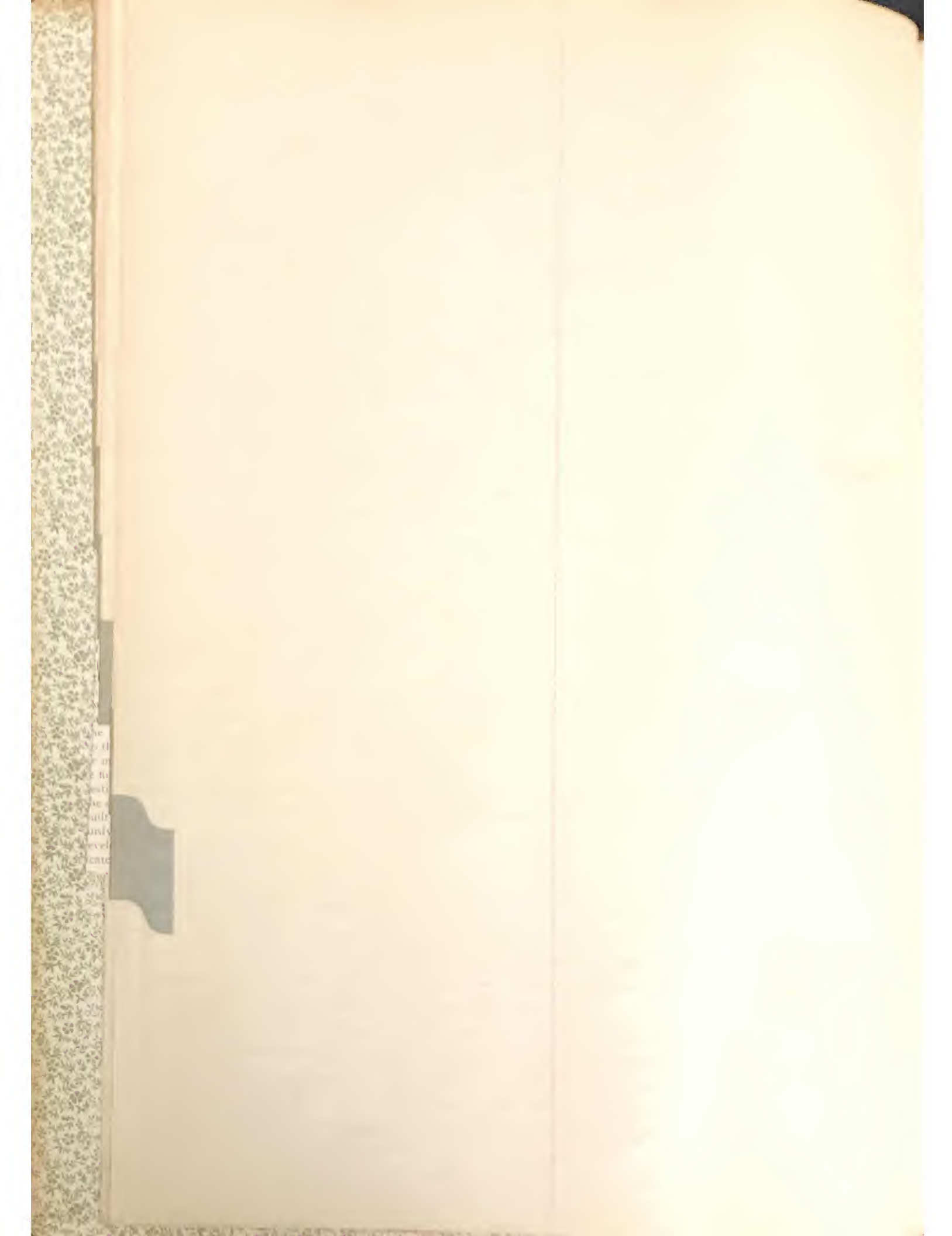
ore la Alhambra, ver desde la altura el Palacio de Carlos V, debe producir emociones hondisunas. La mera vista fotogr fica las produce ya



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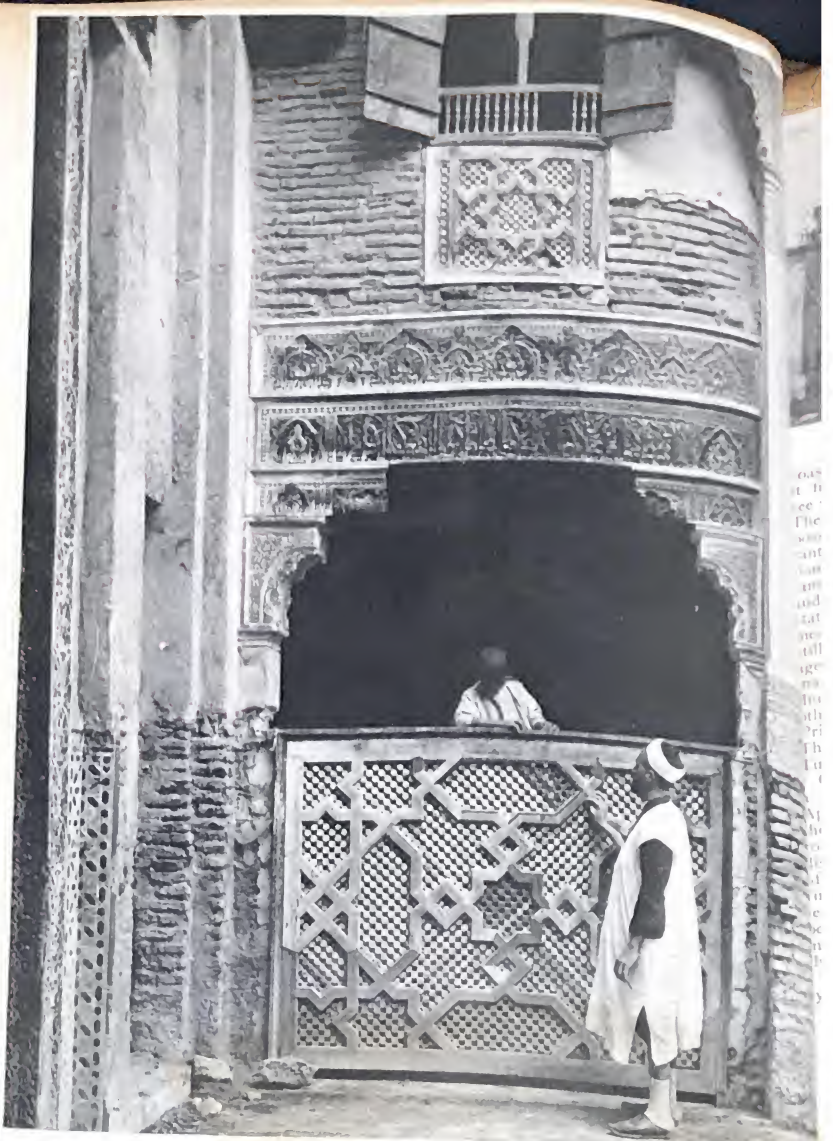
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Irabieta aprovecha todos los motivos para situar sus notas de España. Todavía conserva en su calleja con su tono mudéjar, pero el día un cuadro de España, durante la suarada, terrible y pintoresco.



The old buildings of Fe are rich in ornamental woodwork. Here, beneath window and arch, on a background of grille, are superimposed geometrical arabesques of carved cedar. Such lattices, often serving as windows for dwellings, the women from being seen but permit them to look out on the street or to behold the guests of the master of the house.



General view of the courtyard.



CHURCH ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY



FIG. 2. MOSQUE AT MILETUS

the front and rear, and a double row of twenty-one columns along the sides. The top step measured six feet by six feet. The bases of the columns on the front presented the peculiarity of five different types, the arrangement being that similar types occupied symmetrical positions with regard to the axis of the temple (Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). In fact this interesting variety was characteristic of many other parts of this huge temple.

To go to Pergamon one is obliged to start afresh from Smyrna.

Our trip back to the latter place was uneventful, except that we met two friends who had just been arrested in Aiden, a town on the route to Sardis; and this happened in the following way: They were both archaeologists, and, as they were poking about town, they saw some Greek inscriptions built into the wall of a court; so they knocked for permission to enter, but without any result at first. Now, archaeologists are persistent. Finally a head was thrust out of an upper window, and a shriek rent the air. Soon a number of



FIG. 4. PLAN OF MOSQUE AT MILETUS
Measured and Drawn by G. P. S.

not. Here, too, the sea has left five miles inland; but one can still see where the ancient harbor was located. The city passed through almost every visible vicissitude—oppression by tyrants, capture by the Persians, subjugation in turn by the Athenians, the Spartans, Alexander the Great, the Romans and the Barbarians; finally a Byzantine city was overwhelmed by the Mohammandans. The theatre of Roman times is fairly well preserved, and its front of 400 feet speaks for itself. The market place, bouleuterion, baths, stadium, streets at right angles to each other, town walls and gates all recall Ionia, but on a more magnificent scale. The mosque, built in 1501, is a jewel of Turkish work (Figs. 4 and 5). Our next ancient site was Didyma—rival of Delphi in the worship of Apollo. Passing out from Miletus to the south, we followed an ancient sacred road, which skirted the sea for some distance, and reached the little village of Didyma after three hours of delightful riding. Up to the present, the temple excavated by the French, has been the only thing to see; the Germans are now excavating the site more thoroughly. The vast temple was never completed. It had a double row of

The visible cause for this city of stone landmarks is El Khalil, referring to the fact that it is "the city of Abraham, the friend of God." An early tradition given the city as the birthplace of Adam. Abraham is supposed to have pitched his tent here. It was David's capital for more than a century, and a great city in the time of the Hebrews.

Photograph by American Colony Jerusalem



Ruined Hermitage at the Castillo de San Pedro



One May Catch an Occasional Tentative Glimpse of an Inner Court



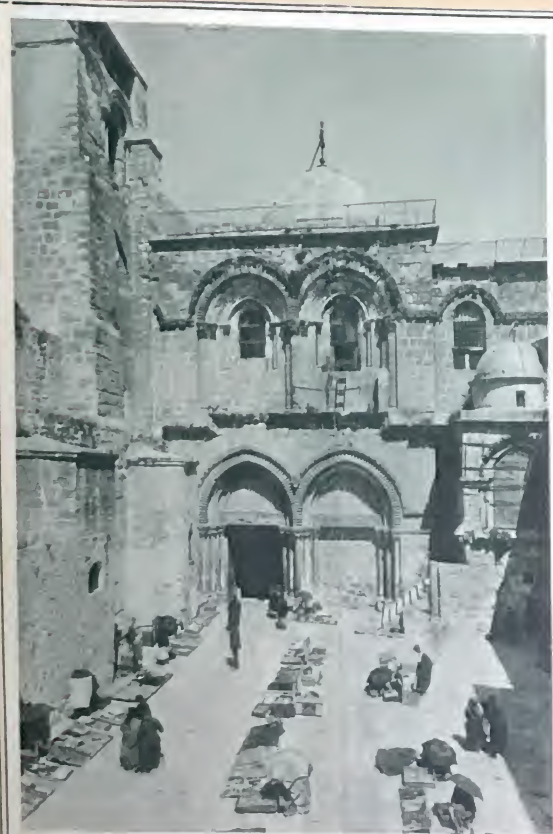
Well of the Temple of Apollo at Didyma

Under the ancient walls, the courtyard of the Hermitage of San Pedro at San Pedro de Macoris, a beautiful place for a summer home, the most beautiful and the oldest of the island.



BETHLEHEM, WITH THE HILLS OF JUDEA IN THE DISTANCE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS MADE FROM THE ROOF OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. SAMSON'S WELL IS SAID TO BE BURIED ON THE SUMMIT OF THE FLAT TOPPED HILL. THE HOLY CITY—JERUSALEM. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM THE ROOF OF THE NEW GERMAN CHURCH AND SHOWS THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY LOOKING TOWARD BETHLEHEM.

By Maude Radford Warren



The most sacred place in the Christian world: The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Bethlehem, beneath which the body of Christ was laid in a rock hewn grave.



The walls of Jerusalem. These battlements were reared, razed, and reconstructed by the city's successive masters. The present walls were built in 1542.



RUINS OF THE OLD CHURCH WHERE THE LORD'S PRAYER WAS WRITTEN THE CHRISTIANS OF PALESTINE HAVE CONSTRUCTED A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH AROUND THE FEW REMAINING STONES.



HOUSE OF SIMON THE TANNER. HERE ST. PETER DWELT FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE OLD WALL WAS THERE IN THE TIME OF THE SAVIOUR.



Looking toward the Mount of Olives. In the middle distance is the far famed Mosque of Omar with its gorgeous dome.



The grand and solemn view of "The City of Peace" as seen from the Mount of Olives.

The Damascus Gate, one of the dominating entrances to the city.



The most populous section of the ancient city—the Jewish Quarter—where Jerusalem's 60,000 inhabitants live.

A STREET OF JERUSALEM WHERE THE SAVIOUR WAS BORN.



THE HOLIEST SPOT IN CHRISTENDOM—THE SCENE OF THE NATIVITY. THE STAR MARKS THE SPOT WHERE THE MANGER STOOD. THE STABLE WAS IN A CAVE.



THE VIA DOLOROSA
JERUSALEM OVER
THIS ROADWAY
CHRIST CARRIED THE
CROSS



STREET IN JOPPA. AS IN JERUSALEM,
MANY OF THE STREETS WERE
FLIGHTS OF SHALLOW STEPS TH
CITY IS BUT LITTLE CHANGED



ENTRANCE TO THE MOSQUE OF HEBRON, BUILT BY THE CRUSADERS IN THE
TWELFTH CENTURY

This ancient edifice, sacred alike to Jew, Gentile, and Mohammedan, is supposed to stand over the Cave of Mastophila, purchased from Ephron the Hittite by Abraham as a family burial place. Besides the patriarch and his wife Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah are believed to have been buried here.

11



Entrance Of The Cathedral Building
To The Court Of Dreams



For centuries since the Turks began their conquests in 1517, the Moslems have settled here and have given the name of their Mosques to the streets. The Mosques are the chief landmarks of the city. Tradition says that Eilat was founded by the Moslems, and was for a long time the seat of the Turkish Pasha.



The Mosque of the Prophet is the largest and most beautiful of the Mosques in Jerusalem. It was built by the Moslems in 1517, and is the chief landmark of the city. Tradition says that Eilat was founded by the Moslems, and was for a long time the seat of the Turkish Pasha.



GIVING HER HOUSEHOLD CATERPILLARS FOR THE DAY. The mistress (hanım) of this Turkish home is seated on a divan in the courtyard of her house (see above). In the harem of a well-to-do Turk the hanım usually is surrounded by numerous slaves.



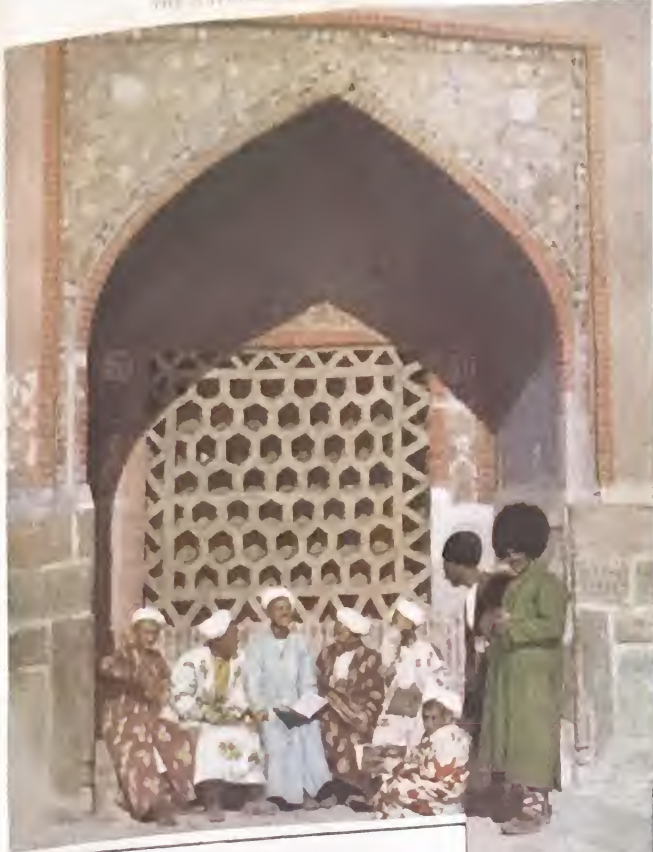
IN THE COURTYARD A TURK'S HOME. The mistress of this wealthy household and her courtiers are seated on a divan in the courtyard of her house (see above). In the harem of a well-to-do Turk the hanım usually is surrounded by numerous slaves.



STREET IN JERUSALEM. THE BUILDINGS ARE OF STONE OR ADOBE. TIMBER IS SCARCE IN PALESTINE, AS TURK EXACTS A HEAVY TAX ON TREES.



Machpelah—The tomb of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob



CHURCH BUILT OVER CAVE WHERE
CHRIST WAS BORN IT CONTAINS ORIGINAL
COLUMNS FROM SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, IN
JERUSALEM.



A Sani of Simskand

RIS
its more than a hundred theo-
theologues, all of whom are
kin headgear is a Turkoman.



THE ROAD FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES TO THE
GOLDEN GATE OF JERUSALEM OVER WHICH JESUS
MADE HIS TRIUMPHANT ENTRY ON PALM SUNDAY
THE CITY HAS CHANGED GREATLY IN APPEARANCE



MORNING-GLORIES CADDENING AN OLD WALL IN BOKHARA





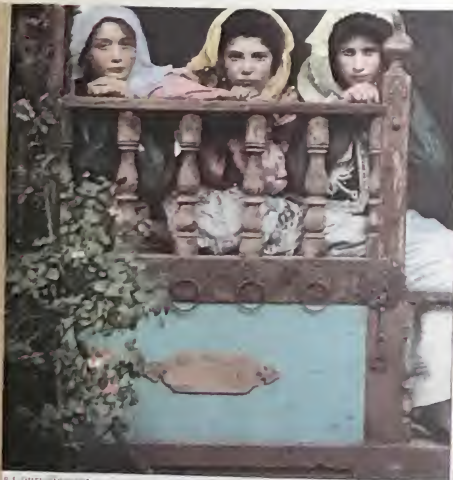
THE SHAH OF PERSIA, IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS CORONATION, INCORUSTED WITH PRECIOUS STONES AND MOUNTED ON A PLATFORM OF WHITE MARBLE, IN WELCOME RECITED TO HIM BY THE CHIEF POET OF HIS



The Turkish women a re. distinguishable from the slave race by the veil which covers the face and at times falls over the face. At the left is a girl of 15, of soft drink and femininity.



THE NAME OF THIS CITY OF ASIA MINOR IS MOST APPROPRIATE—AFIUM-KARAHISSAR, WHICH MEANS BLACK CASTLE. SITUATED AT THE JUNCTION OF RAILROAD LINES LEADING FROM CONSTANTINOPLE AND SMYRNA TO KONYA, AFIUM-KARAHISSAR, WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000, BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, HAS NUMEROUS MOSQUES, BATHS, CHAPELS, AND MILLS, AS WELL AS MANUFACTURES OF FELT, CARPETS, ARMS, AND SADDLERY.



THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM ISMAILAND. SO OLD ENOUGH TO BE CONCERNED WITH THE NECESSITY OF VEILING THEMSELVES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHER, THEY NEVERTHELESS HAVE COVERED THEIR HAIR WITH A SYMBOL OF MODESTY.



THE COURT OF A MOSQUE AND A TEKKE, OR MANSION OF A SAINT, IN AFIUM-KARAHISSAR.



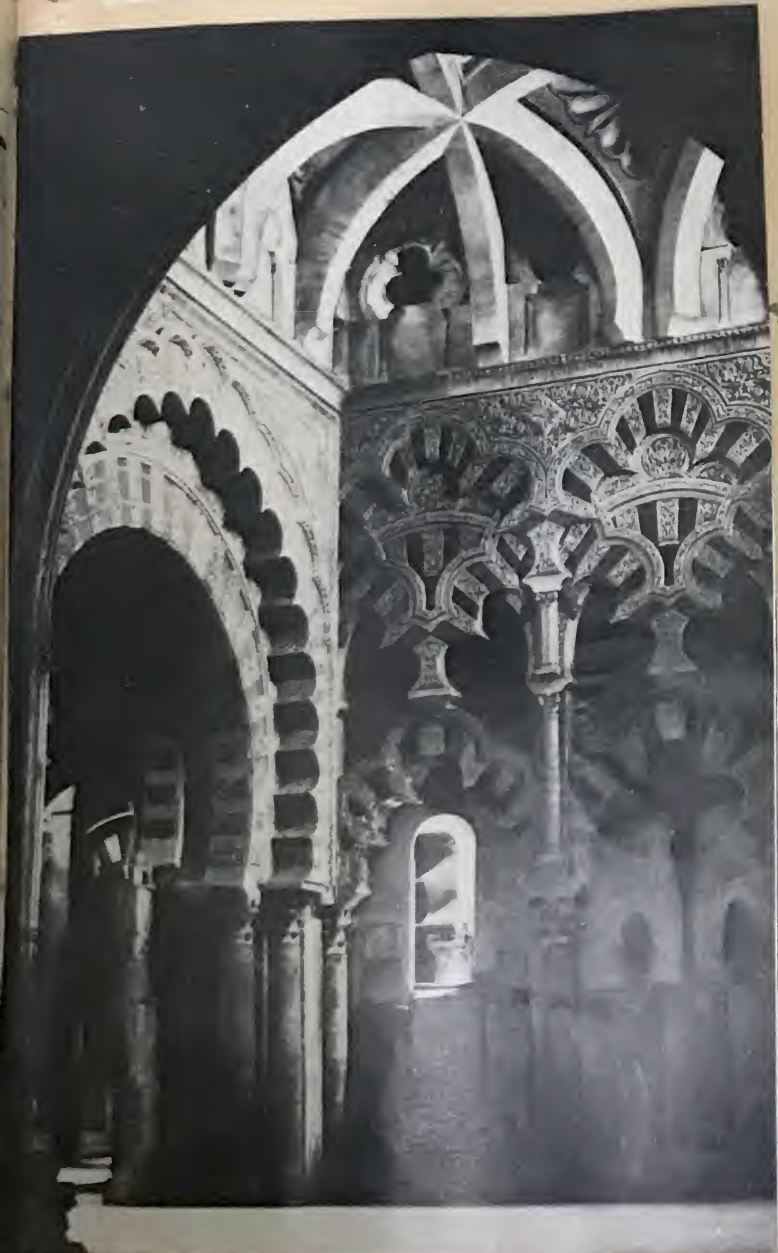
THE MOSQUE WITH THE DOME OF GOLD. ABOVE—BAGDAD.



The doughboy is an arduous sightseer and the Riviera abounds in places of historic interest—like this medieval fortress—to hold his interest



The Turkish cemetery at Constantinople. The Turk is so fastidious that he puts a representation of a turban on his tombstone that the death angel cannot smother him.



There are many relics of the days of the Romans in the ruins along the Riviera. This is La Turbie on the Grand Corniche, above Monte Carlo.



His Majesty's carriage on the morning of the 1st of June.



INTERIOR OF MORISH BATH.



A street in Jeddah, where Hussein's worshippers rose against the Turk and utterly routed him on July 16, 1916, after word had gone around among the bazaar that the day of Arabia's freedom was at hand.



BRASS-WORKERS AT THE SOUTH GATE OF THE KHAN EL-KHAYLI.



Egyptian Labor Corps, attached to the British army, unloading stores from surf boats at the wharf at Jaffa.

British Official Photograph



Torre del Cand



For nearly three days, a small force of British troops, including the 4th and 5th Divisions, fought a bitter battle with the Turkish forces in the city of Jaffa. The British forces were eventually victorious, and the city was captured.





Tomb of Seljukian Turks in Konia. This City, Formerly a Seat of the Sultan, is Suggested as His New Capital.

13 TUNIS — Fakhriyah — Li



Along the road, everywhere, and there are great numbers of tombs, and there is a great tomb, and at the bottom of a mountain, in the road, the old famous tomb of the Sultan of Egypt.



"IN ALGIERS"
BY WILLIAM KARTAIN



ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE



*Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Madison Avenue & Forty-sixth Street
New York*





Patio árabe del convento de Santa Catalina



The mosque of Kaituma



No ancient brick remains in Cairo, although it is said like some. Many important new buildings in Cairo are built with brickwork of the same



Patio del Pabellón de Arte antiguo en la última Exposición

world famous Caliphs whose ashes long since vanished, while their magnificent Gamie and Mesgid are still to be seen, though falling hopelessly in ruins and often half buried in the shifting sands of the Egyptian desert beyond the city walls of Cairo. To-day these once gorgeous structures have for us a special and peculiar interest because from their shattered walls we may readily learn forgotten secrets of brick building and ceramics. It is vitally necessary to-day that American architects, artists, and decorators should draw new structural lessons and artistic thought from the potsherds of the East before the wasting forces of destruction and neglect now prevalent can ruin all. We must learn again and practise once more the Arts of Fire.

As the potter grinds his clay and crushes broken potsherds of other potters to make his own work strong and lovely, so we to-day must gather architectural facts, ideas, and inspiration from the dead and broken past.

Gathering new wisdom from the shapes of ancient knowledge from shattered ruins of olden times, we now must create new forms of art as well as to architecture

and modern decorative design. By studying the crumbling walls of Cairo's famous buildings, by learning from the mounds and dust heaps of Babylon or Susa, and by examining the structural methods of mediæval brick builders we can learn to build both more economically and more beautifully than is done to-day.

Poets, philosophers, and prophets like the great Omar have reasoned learnedly concerning the wondrous clay products of other days, and have drawn analogies from the fact that our race as well as the innumerable exquisite products of the potter's skill derive form and substance from clay and ashes, and to clay and ashes must return.

Moralists have spoken wise lessons and made learned comparisons concerning the fragile character of the most beautiful or rarest pottery and the transitory nature of human life. Great teachers of religious truths have pointed out that human affairs and high achievements are like a table full of ceramic treasures, liable to sudden and varied accidents, and may often, like the potter's table full of beautiful objects, by sudden catastrophe be upset and shattered hopelessly.



The Towers of the Mamelukes. Ugly modern houses are being built among the most superb reminders of ancient ceramic art.



505. 181. TWO CARVED MARBLE COLUMNS
HISPANO-ARABIC. 12th CENTURY



El arco del castillo árabe de Granada



Pueblo Español.—El campanario de Uña (Zaragoza)

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THE BLUE MOSQUE OF IBRAHIM SAHIN

The picturesque place of worship, built by the Emir Aksaklar in 1314, with its exquisite blue tiles which cover nearly its entire eastern wall to the level of the windows, restored by a Turkish governor some 300 years after its erection, and has retained its



MARLEN "SITTER" (SEE TEXT, PAGE 201)

More transactions are effected in Egypt while sitting in cafés than in offices. Here business is conducted with the pleasure of drinking thick, black coffee, and smoking the water pipe.





Great Gate of Toledo in Toledo, Toledo



Seville, Spain.

FIG. 80.—LA REALITA



THE ROMAN BRIDGE AT BONDA
In the heart of Andalusia. Bonda is a favorite summer resort of Gibraltar. The surrounding country is magnificent



Claustro de la Universidad salmantina que da acceso a la cátedra de Fray Luis



Arco romano y fuente salada, en Medina Sidonia

(Foto. Bur)



Courtesy of Vignier, Paris
VIII CENTURY BOWL ENCAVATED AT RHAGES



Fase que habitó Santa Teresa, en 1576, en la calle de Zaragoza



Un detalle de la casa de Santa Teresa en Sevilla



La aljara de la casa que habitó la Santa, en la calle de Zaragoza





31 BURGOS: Museo Provincial, Arcos Árabes



MORISQUES

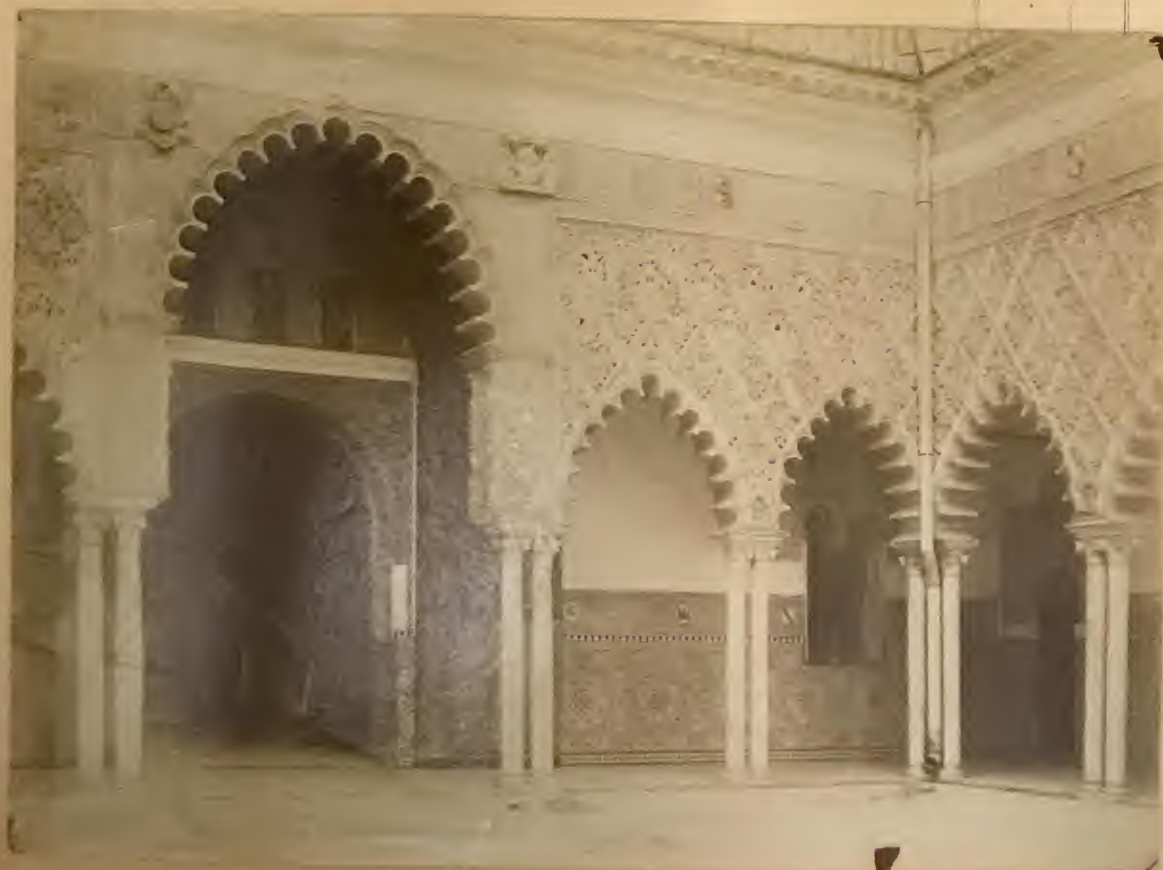
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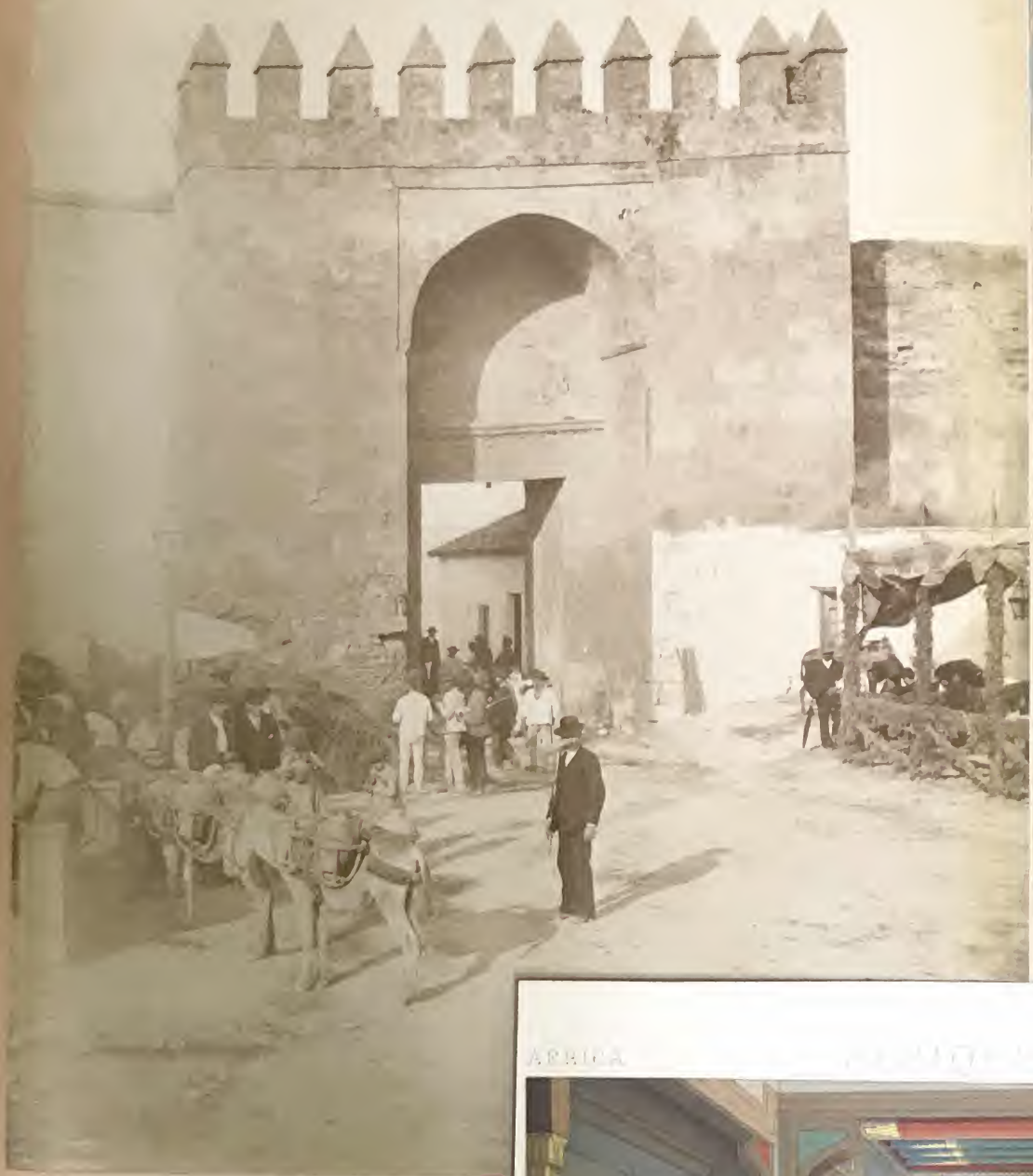
Printed by the



Mehmet II. entering Constantinople
From the Painting by Benjamin-Constant.







Esta puerta, descubierta por el Sr. Sampedro, se cree fue la del palacio fundado por Alfonso XI, anterior al Monasterio





Mezquita árabe de St. Tomé. Toledo





Copyright

6.—NORTHERN PORTICO AND ENTRANCE TO GALLERY.

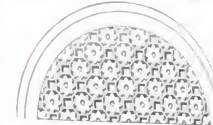
"COUNTRY



IN THE GARDEN OF THE ALHAMBRA



DECORATION OVER A DOOR IN AN ARABIC MOOREN MONASTERY AT CORDOBA. Imitation of wood-work and embroidery in stone both in color and line.



SYRIAN DOMEWORK, 6TH CENTURY. The design taken from encaustics in Syria, repeated in mosaic, ivory.



The Alhambra Palace, superbly situated at the foot of the snow-covered Sierra Nevada, overlooking Granada



GRANADA. - Alhambra Palace



© Underwood and Underwood

THE GATE OF JUSTICE IN GRANADA: A PHRASE SIGNIFICANT TO SPANISH JEWS

When the Saracens carried the Crescent to the Iberian Peninsula at the beginning of the eighth century, they were accompanied by the Jews who had ingratiated themselves with the followers of Mahomet.



OF MOORISH PLASTERWORK.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

a sum of unforgettable light bring disappointment of the tiled roofs, the warm reds of distant enclosure of the cool airs—these things Alhambra itself nothing the "second Damascus" be said. The fortress, which it became a rookery after Washington Irving a Government recognised ment in order. Of late An excess of the typical

plaster surface decoration has been applied to old walls, and the result must be very confusing to the visitor who is inexpert in such matters. But this criticism does not apply to the Generalife, which, remaining in private hands, has escaped the zeal of official architects. Moreover, it is the perfect type of a Moorish country house of moderate size, built without reference to the needs of defence, and girt about with gardens in which design and the configuration of the site have conspired to create cool retreats of extraordinary beauty. Not only does the Generalife claim the singular interest of having been designed originally for his own home by one of the architects employed on the Alhambra, but it is a fine flower of mingled Italian and Moorish art in its own right. I am fortunate in being able to supplement the accompanying photographs by the full and



A TYPE OF DESIGN TRANSMITTED TO WESTERN EUROPE FROM ASIA MINOR OR EGYPT, ON EGYPTIAN TEMPLES, SHOWS THE

The type of interlaced pattern in the Egyptian temple of the 12th century, carved in granite and wood.

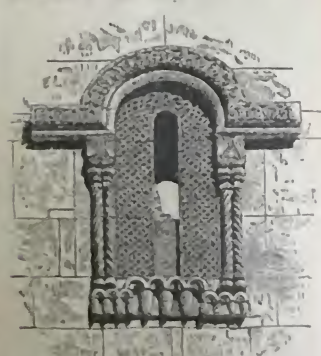
design, to the play of colors is an inheritance from remote Asian antiquity. For we see the same thing in the decorations which have survived among the ruins of Assyrian cities, so old and decayed more than three thousand years ago. These tiled and painted stone carvings of walls of palaces, inside and outside are inscribed in durable materials of porphyry, granite, marble, limestone. The decorations of an Assyrian king may be compared from their grandeur to the Oriental monuments carried about with their armies



BYZANTINE INTERLACING RIBBON OR "ROPE-WORK," ALSO CALLED THE "BASKET PATTERN," SEEN IN THE WINDOW OF A SMALL CHURCH AT ISH KHAN, IN ARMENIA.

(Illustration from Ferguson, "History of Architecture.")

when at war or when moving about their own domains. Such a movable room—roofed, walled and floored with magnificent textiles, the product of artisans renowned in their day, descended from



BYZANTINE INTERLACING RIBBON OR ROPE DESIGN, WITH HEAVY TASSELS, LIKE THOSE ON THE DORES OF ASSYRIAN TEMPLES AND KING WINDOW IN A SMALL CHURCH IN ARMENIA.

(Illustration from Ferguson, "History of Architecture.")



Torre del Homenaje



GRANADA.—OUTSIDE THE WALLS

73



THE ALCAZAR SEVILLE



In the Patio de los Arceyanes, the Alhambra, Granada



GRANADA



GRANADA—QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM



Patio de la Mezquita y ventana por donde Baya Sabid. (Alhambra)

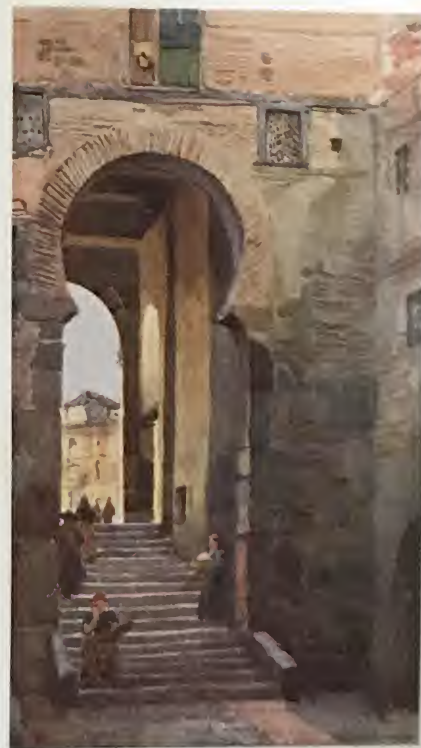


Copyright

1.—VIEW FROM WINDOW OF SOUTHERN BUILDING.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

A photograph taken before the window opening was blocked and the upper loggia roofed in as shown in the picture on the opposite page.



PROPERTY OF THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA



Copyright



THE PUERTA DEL SOL

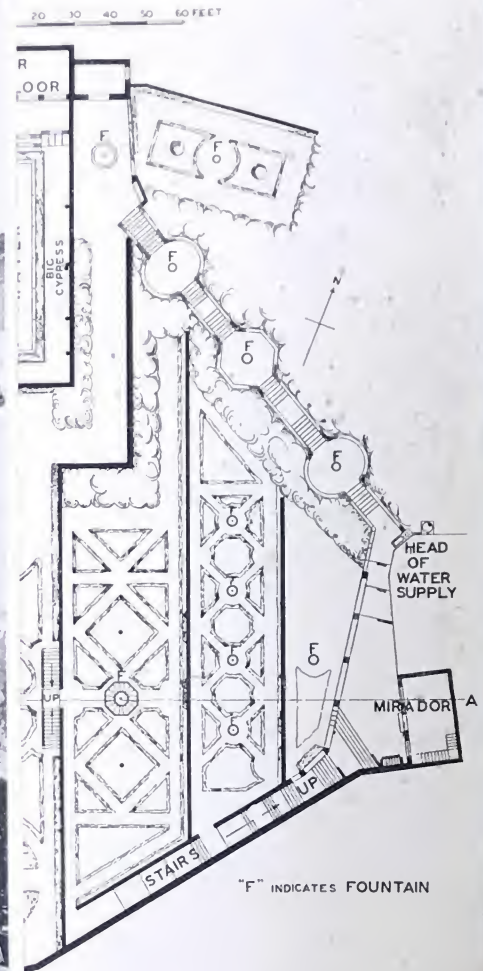
OBRA DE LADRILLO DESOBIERTAS EN EL PATIO DEL LEON





PLAN AND SECTION OF THE GENERALIFE LOOKING A LITTLE WEST OF NORTH.

Ways of the Lix W. L. Unsworth. The buildings are shown in solid black.



Copyright

6.--NORTHERN PORTICO AND ENTRANCE TO GALLERY.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



211. P. Z. - KAIRO, LA CITADELLE.



THE MOSQUE AND CITADEL IN CAIRO
Seen on the Hamburg American tour



ENTRANCE HOTEL DU NIL, CAIRO.



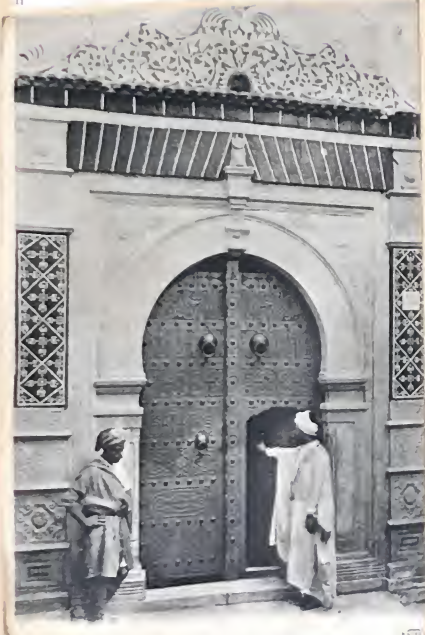


IN THE OLD QUARTER OF CAIRO

is Today a Hotbed of Political Agitation, Where Nationalists of All the Mandated Countries Gather and Talk



STREET AND MOSQUE AT TUNIS, SECOND CAPITAL OF THE TUNIS PROTECTORATE
 and of Morocco, the situation of the Tunis & Morocco Protectorates, and the two great Mosques in Tunis and Morocco, the former containing an altar of sacrifice, and a population of nearly 2,000,000, and the latter containing 120,000 square feet, with 5,000,000 inhabitants.



TUNIS — Porte de Mezzetta



IN A PERSIAN CARAVANSERA

Here Wayfarers May Find Shelter and Protection Against Marauders. Such Structures are to Be Found, a Day's Travel Apart, Along the Caravan-Roads. They are Usually Supported by Private Donors as an Act of Piety





A YOUNG PERSIAN PILGRIM AT KAZIMAIN
The resplendent tiled facades of the tomb-mosques of Kazimain and those at Samarra and Kerbelah (Nejef) attract pious pilgrims of the Shia sect to which many Persians belong.



THE IRIDESCENT GATEWAY OF A MOSQUE IN BAGDAD
Richly colored tiles arranged in geometrical designs distinguish the architecture of the Moslems. Because the Moslems are forbidden by their religion to represent living things, the architectural and floral designs are worthy of note. Over the doorway there is a large balcony, the entrance to a Turkish bath, a sign of the Moslem's separation from the Arabs, which has been united with them. The balcony is a relic of the Turkish influence in the Moslem architecture of Bagdad.



THE INTERIOR OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOSQUE

Into the splendor of Justinian's church the Janissaries poured, seeking for treasure; and there, beneath the costly mosaic of the Cross, the Christian women were distributed among the itinerant soldiers of the Turk. At noon Mohammed the Conqueror came and sent up thanks to Allah for his victory. So, on the 20th of May, in 1453, the Church of Sancta Sophia became a mosque.



WHERE IRON BARS PAY TRIBUTE TO THE CHARM OF WOMANKIND

The Turk is not lavish of paint, for under Moslem rule to be reputed rich is not always a blessing. By protecting the surface the owner is not sure to protect all (see text, page 661). But shameless as he is about the appearance of his house, in the old days he jealously guarded his womanfolk, upon whose actions he esteemed an iron grating better bar than many a present such a girlless wife. Note the bird on the nest under the balcony.



the Famous Burning Ghats
along the Ganges in India.



THE CONVENT OF DAPHNE ON THE SACRED WAY (SEE PAGE 117)

Near the pass in the low hill that lies between Athens and the blue bay of Eleusis to the coast is this old convent, eight centuries old and falling into decay, which links the architecture of Byzantium with the Attic environment. Inside are some fine and Byzantine mosaics, from the altar screen hang votive offerings from those who have found relief from their



THE LEANING MINARET OF THE GREAT MOSQUE OF MOSUL

An Arab legend relates that the tower bowed its head in reverence to Muhammad when, after he passed that way, and was unable completely to recover its original form.



Calle Sidik Saldo, en Tetuán



Una callejuela del barrio de los Alfarreros



Un rincón de la iglesia, convertido en puesto de frutas



Fotografía by George M. Horie

AMONG THE RUINS OF AMASIA

Inside this ancient edifice, with its white marble doorway, is a Roman sarcophagus, with the heads of bulls at the corners and overhanging garlands connecting them. There are many rock-cut tombs on the left bank of the Yesni Irmak, described by Strabo as those of the kings of Pontus (see text, page 516).



Photo by George M. Horie

THE HOME OF A TURKISH VILLAGE CHIEF

These local officials often have winked at massacres; the mosque, being in ruins, has given the Moslem a chance to divide up the property of the more powerful Christians.



Decoración interior del arco, agregado al templo en el siglo XVIII



Fragmento del arco de la antigua mezquita, del más puro estilo drabo



Arco descubierto en la iglesia de Santa Catalina



CONSTANTINOPLE. HIPPODROME. THE CENTER OF THE HIPPODROME.

Photograph by Selma Selman

The Hippodrome of Constantinople, which dates from the 4th century, is of fine granite, 61 feet high, and came from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, Egypt. It is the largest of its kind in the world. In the foreground, the Serpent's Column, an offering of Greek devotion to Asclepius, is visible. The Hippodrome is a fine example of the art of the Constantinian era.



581 Marabout dans l'oasis.
581 Un marabout nell' oasi.



El Bab el Bhar, ejemplo de arco de herradura múltiple, en una de las enserciadas de la ciudad antigua.



Photo-Vision

HAMAMET. - Marabout Sidi-Bou-Ali. - Ce saint arabe est vénéralisé par les femmes. - Il a la réputation de protéger la santé.



El Bab el Bhar, ejemplo de arco de herradura múltiple, en una de las enserciadas de la ciudad antigua.



Rinconada clásicamente moruna. Sobre la puerta aparece un adorno de exquisito arte magrebí.



Horace D. Ashlan

Magnificently decorated in brilliant-colored mosaic, these graceful arches lead into the palace of the sultan Fez. Within this seraglio, even today, are kept alive the customs and traditions of "The Thousand and One Nights." The present palace was built about seven hundred years ago, largely of slaves who had been captured by the Barbary pirates. There has been a palace on this site for the past thirty



Calle de Nearn, en Tetuán



CHURCH OF ST. CATALINA, SEVILLA



Along the narrow streets, lofty blank walls, permitting only an occasional ray of the moon to penetrate the darkness, hide from the passer-by the life within. Behind great iron doors, however, some pasha is giving a party to his friends. The entertainers, who are reared from babyhood for the profession, are troupes of Shilluh boys from the high Atlas section of Morocco. They wear long hair and the costumes of women. The tiny cymbals on their thumbs and fingers give a hint of castanets



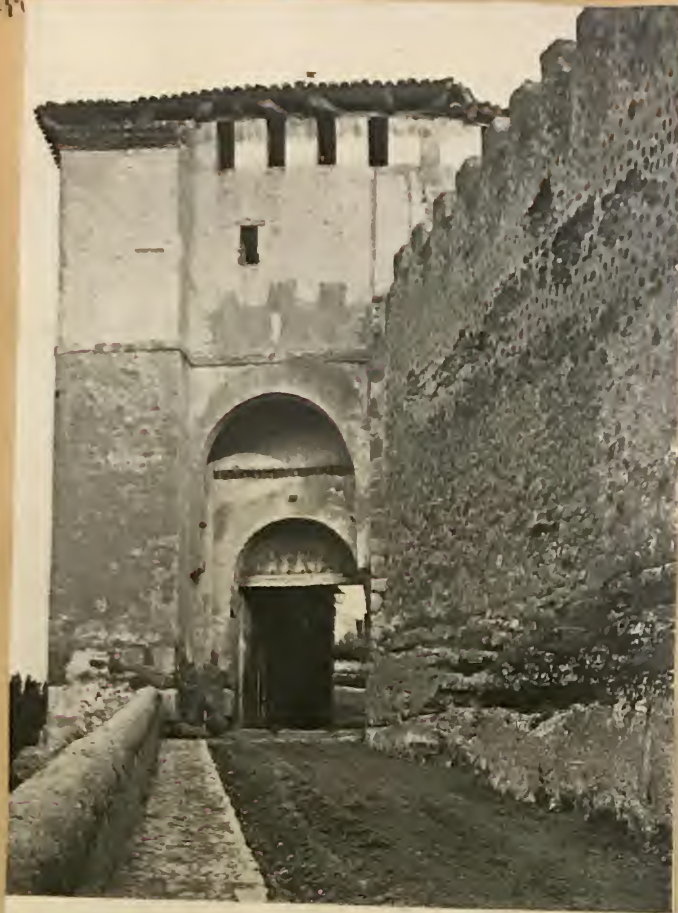
PICTURESQUE RONDA.



Garbasha of oil-lamps on the dazzling white minarets of Kairouan, holy city of Tunisia, mark the feast of Ramadan. At sunset on each of the thirty days of the great Moslem commemoration of the revelation of the Koran to Mahomet the oil is relit and the lamps are lighted. No food nor drink passes the lips of the faithful between three in the morning and sunset



Santa
María
la
Blanca,
Toledo



PUERTA DE SANTIAGO, SEGOVIA



THE LEANING TOWER OF SAGUNTO



THE CITY GATE, CORDOBA





TOWERING MINARETS, BRICK-RED AND FRETTED OVER WITH DESIGNS IN BLUE
TILING: SIVAS

Note the two figures on the platform of the minaret at the left. This is one of the Seljuk madrasahs, a relic of Islam's early glories. Many of the finest architectural remains of Syria date from the time of Alim-din Karkashad I one of the most illustrious and powerful of the Turk rulers.



THE ST. NICHOLAS TOWER, CORDOVA



THE ALCAZAR, SEGOVIA



ENTRANCE GATE TO THE CATHEDRAL, SEVILLE



Seville, Spain. Puerta del Vino.



A MOHAMMEDAN SHRINE IN THE HINDU STYLE
The Moslems of Kashmir are said to be Hindus at heart and for them the religion of the Prophet has little appeal. Their shrines are lavishly decorated and much of the fine wood carving for which the artisans of Kashmir are famous.



Photograph from Turkish Posters
A SHOPPING STREET IN THE HEART OF OLD IZMIR



GATEWAY OF THE SUN, TOLEDO



PATIO OF THE LIONS—THE ALHAMBRA



© Arnold Genthe. N. Y.

AT THE DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL

St. Mary's, Seville, largest of Gothic churches, is visited daily by throngs of worshipers, who enter and leave by nine picturesque doorways. Beneath its dim arches are the tombs of Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand, his son



CAMPANILE, CHURCH OF ST. MARK, SEVILLE



TOWER, CHURCH OF SANTIAGO, TOLEDO



CORRIDA... 111... Vista interior de la catedral de mequet... 111...



DETAIL - THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA



El patio del harén, cuyas obras de consolidación están suspendidas desde Abril de 1914



Costado Poniente de la torre de Comares, que amenaza inmediata é irreparable ruina



Costado de Levante de la torre de Comares, cuya parte alta amenaza desmoronarse





DETAIL—THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA



AN OLD TOWER IN SALAMANCA



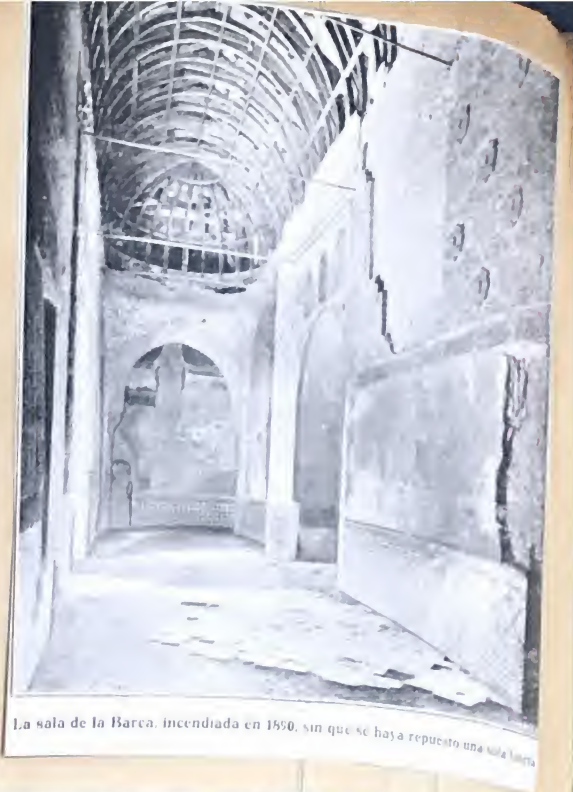
LA CUBOLA, PALERMO



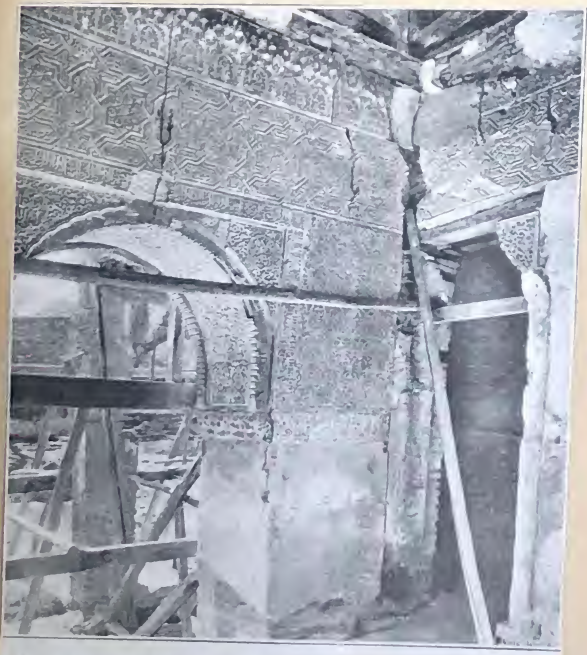
THE ALCAZAR SEVILLE, SPAIN.



TOWER OF ST. MICHAEL, SARAGOSSA



La sala de la Barca, incendiada en 1890, sin que se haya repuesto una sola loseta



Estado actual de la Galería de Machuca, mandada consolidar hace nueve años



Estado del Mihrab del Mexuar, después de la lamentable restauración de que ha sido objeto, y que revela la lamentable dirección técnica, que tanto daño ha causado á la Alhambra



THE FAMOUS OLD MOSLEM UNIVERSITY OF EL-AZHAR
Students Play So Important a Role in Modern Egyptian Politics that Their Studies Are Neglected and the Government Is Said to Be in Danger of Becoming a "Studentocracy"



ARK ROCK CAVE AN ANCIENT OLIVE PRESS STILL FUNCTIONING.
 Behind which the youth stands, a mule or camel is hitched when the millstone.
 The hand-hewn screw at the left, turned by the lever thrust into its base,
 eight of the enormous oaken beam to squeeze the oil out of the crushed fruit
 amp on the stone stand in front of the boy at the right furnishes the only
 text, page 727)





Photograph from M. M. Shoemaker

THE SHAH HAMIDAN MOSQUE, SRINAGAR'S PRINCIPAL MOSLEM SHRINE

Constructed of beautifully carved deodar wood and containing a Hindu idol in a niche in its stone foundation, this spired *ziarat* of Kashmir little resembles the domed mosques of the Near East.



Photograph from M. M. Shoemaker

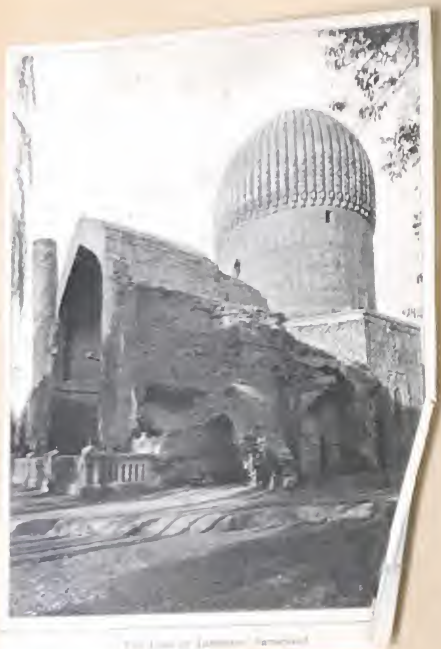
AN ANCIENT HINDU TEMPLE ON SOLOMON'S THRONE, KASHMIR

Two intimate hills look down on Srinagar and frame the view of mountains and hills beyond. The higher one is known as the Throne of Solomon, upon which stands the oldest temple in Kashmir.



112. Granada. Calle de Zafra y Alhambra.





The Dome of Jerusalem, Jerusalem



DECORATIVE PANEL BY C. KROGVIN



Jerusalem, Jerusalem



Temple Mount, Jerusalem

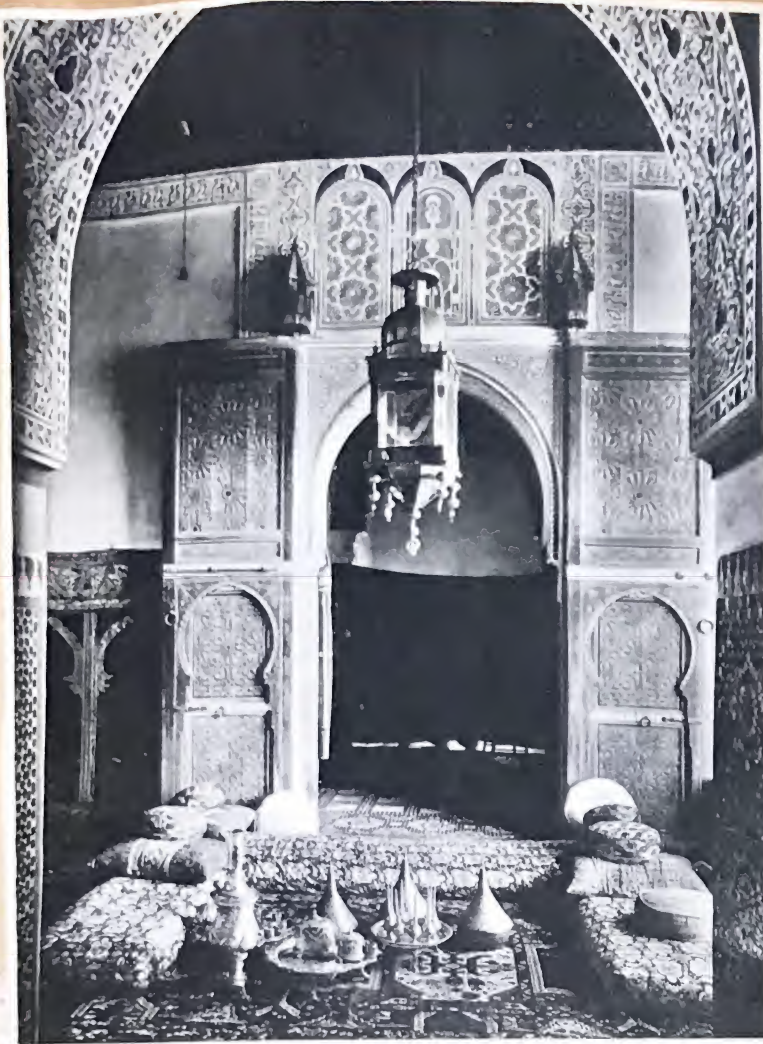


Tomb of the Martyrdom, Jerusalem



x

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If so rich an interior is hardly typical of modern Moorish houses, it proves that the old arts survive. Reclining on the colorful cushions of repose, the owner of such a room gazes at a carved and painted ceiling or fills his eyes from tiles and tape to stained glass windows through which the light filters enchantingly.



Photograph by Elton Kears Dicks

"POLISHING THE HANDLE ON THE BIG FRONT DOOR"

Locks are popular in the larger centers of population in Mesopotamia and are made in large quantities. The brass commonly used throughout the East is of a golden hue, but recently white brass, made by increasing the zinc content of the alloy, is becoming common. Bronze was more often used in olden times, but was called brass.

VI



George Greengard

The appearance of Teheran has been changed considerably by the Westernization that has taken place in recent years, but the beautiful old gateways of colored tile still remain as monuments of the architectural genius of Persia's past.



Candy and dates are the main article of sale, although recent years have had a cheap character and flash appearance are becoming more common. The product that would be popular with the average Occidental more for its usefulness or as a gift than for its shopping possibilities.



A GATEWAY TO THE CAPITAL.
 on built between all the principal towns in Persia, four-wheeled carts, camels, mules and
 and country. This scene before one of Teheran's gates indicates the ordinary proportions
 into the walled city and have no outskirts so that the traveler arrives unexpectedly at his
 everything between the towns & wilderness. Nature in her natural state, untouched by man



ANCIENT PYRETHROIDES IN GUATEMALA ARE COMMONLY FOUND
In the current use of wood, which have been found in some of the trees
along the Pacific coast to be found in some



"BAGDAD'S SHRINES OF FRETTED GOLD": A UNIQUE PICTURE

THIS magnificent specimen of Arab architecture, the Mosque Tomb of Kazemain, with its inlay work of gold, cedar, and mother-of-pearl, is seldom seen in a photograph, for the local population remains so fanatical that it is dangerous for a Christian to show a camera near the Mosque, or even approach it. Indeed, our correspondent just managed to click his exposure before a shower of stones descended upon him. Since this picture was taken one or two privileged Europeans have been allowed to enter the forecourt under the escort of Mosque dignitaries. The Mosque of Kazemain, in the vilayet of Baghdad, is a great centre of pilgrimage, for in it are buried three celebrated Imams. On the left a Mosque barber can be seen shaving the heads of the faithful.



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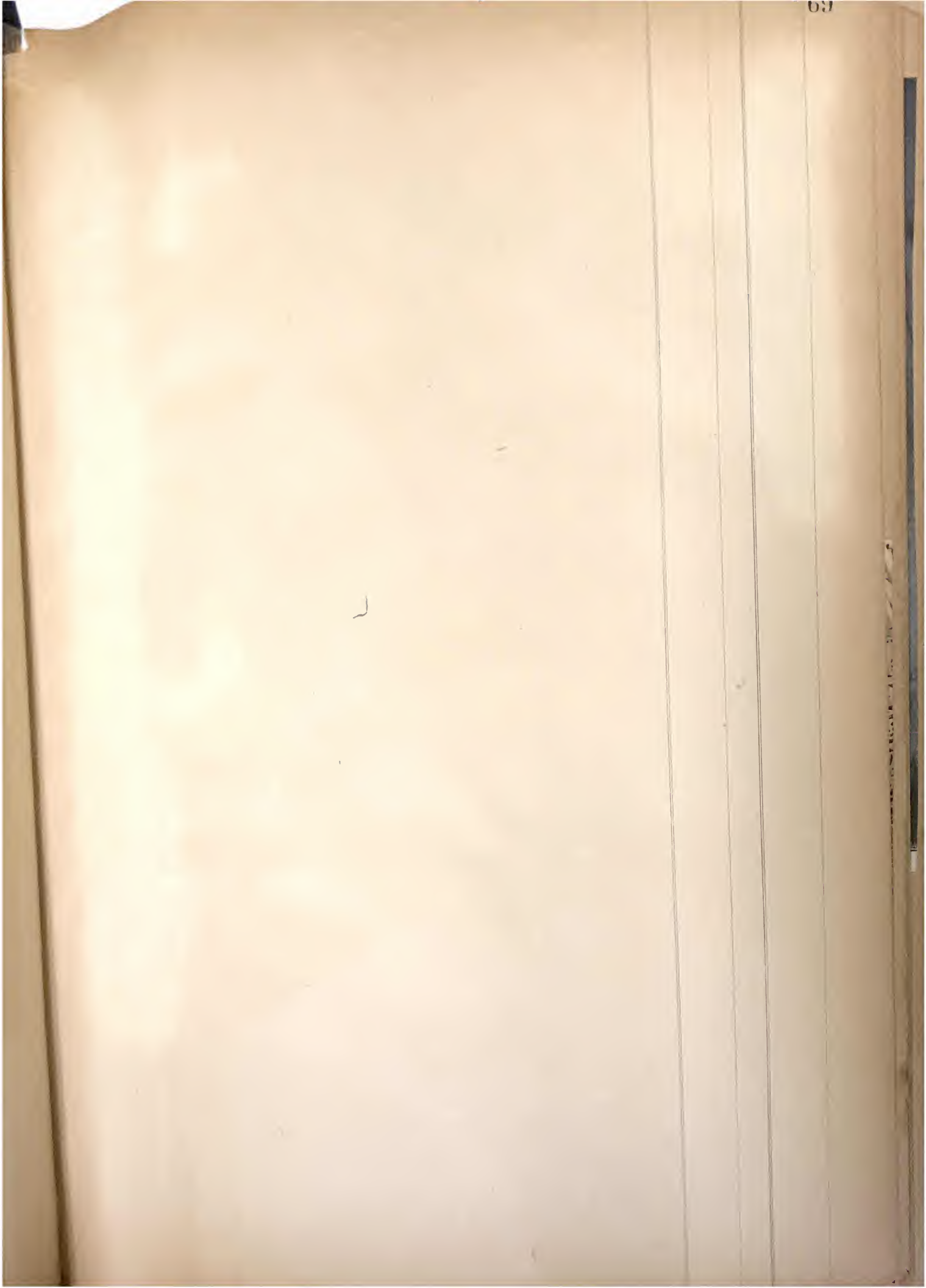
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Como en las viejas construcciones venecianas, en los alrededores de La Seo, puentes peatonales que cruzan las callejas dan una belleza característica, como este que une la Catedral con el palacio arzobispal
W. G. G. G.



Los muros de la Catedral, con su bellísima decoración en que se combinan el ladrillo y los azulejos esmaltados, tienen categoría de museo y de escuela



GRENADE - Cour d'une Maison

Musée de la Ville de Grenade



El pasadizo de Santa Ana, uno de los rincones más típicos de Granada





GRAVEYARD ON THE EDGE OF THE DESERT.



INTERIOR OF CASTLE DE L...



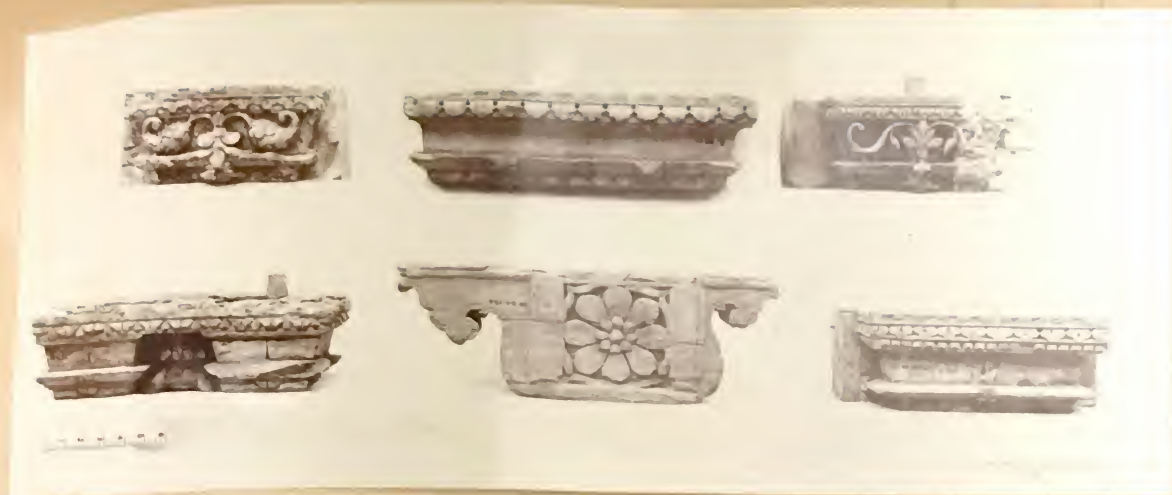


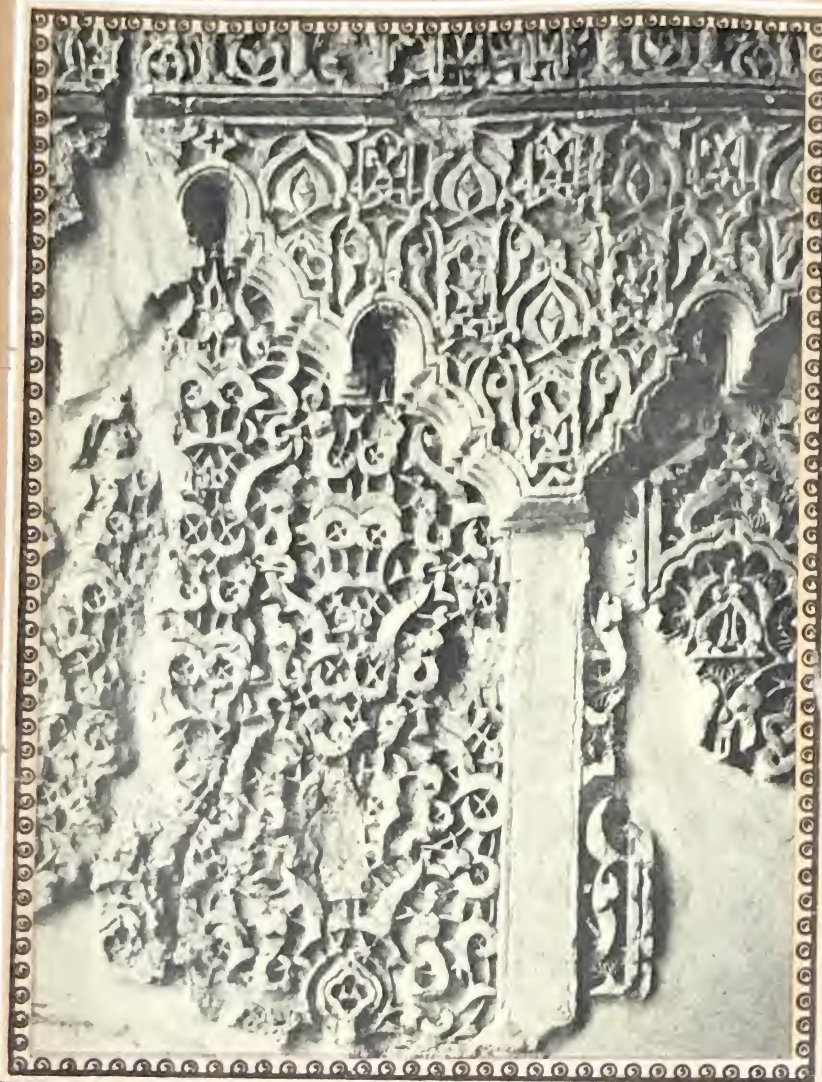
INNER COURTYARD, HOUSE AT MONDRAGON



INNER COURTYARD, HOUSE OF MONDRAGON

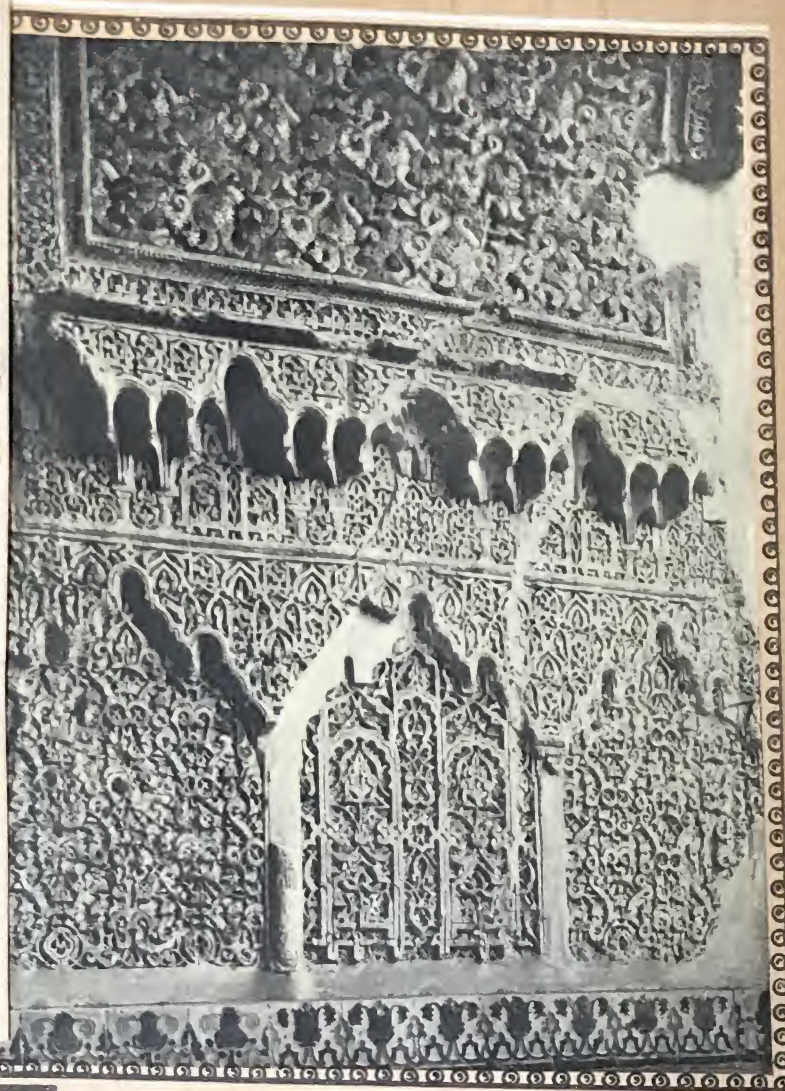






DETALLES DEL METODO DE CONSERVACION





DETALLES DEL ATAURIQUE DEL ARCO DE LA SALA DE JUSTICIA

DIBUJO HECHO POR DON FRANCISCO TUBINO EN 1885



Las líneas carmin denotan lo cubierto o mutilado

Fachada interior en el PALACIO DEL YESO



Sevilla 15 de Marzo de 1885

Don Francisco Tubino



MODEL #171



MODEL # 53



CÓRDOBA...307^{ter}... Vista interior de la Mezquita ó Catedral. J. Laurent y C^{ia} Madrid.
Es propiedad Dépote



N.º 1.794.

Toledo.

Puerta o Puente de San Martín.

Madrid. G. G. G. G.



TORRE DE LA CATEDRAL
-- DE CÓRDOBA --

Sobre la Córdoba, ciudad sultana, hogar-palacio de los Califas, alzóse al fin el estandarte de la cruz y la torre cristiana de la Catedral cordobesa, erecta, elevándose al cielo en una aspiración suprema de ideal, es como un símbolo de la dominación que tiene sobre los tejados de la ciudad la silueta de la madre cobijando á sus hijuelos

(Fot. Moreno)



LA MEZQUITA DE CÓRDOBA

PUERTA EN LA FACHADA
DE LA CALLE DE TORRIJOS

Viajero: al llegar á una cualquiera de las puertas que pueden darte acceso á la Mezquita cordobesa, recoge tu espíritu, enmudece los tiempos magníficos del califato y penetra después, impregnado ya de luminoso arabismo, en el que fué templo de una de las más famosas ciudades del Islam. Tu espíritu, entonces, vibrará isócrono con el espíritu mahometano de que fueron llenas aquellas magníficas columnatas. Podrás sentirías más que conocerlas y sintiéndolas las amarás y comprenderás toda su espléndida belleza. Pa. 86.





PUERTA DEL PERDÓN EN LA
MEZQUITA DE CORDOBA



Vistas del interior meridional

(Foto: Caswell)



QBA. Nicheo del Koran ó Mihrab. — Sehnán y Gharb. — J. L. Gómez.



TOLEDO—Núm. 34—Palacio de D. Pedro I el Cruel



Un trazo del exterior de la Mezquita de Córdoba



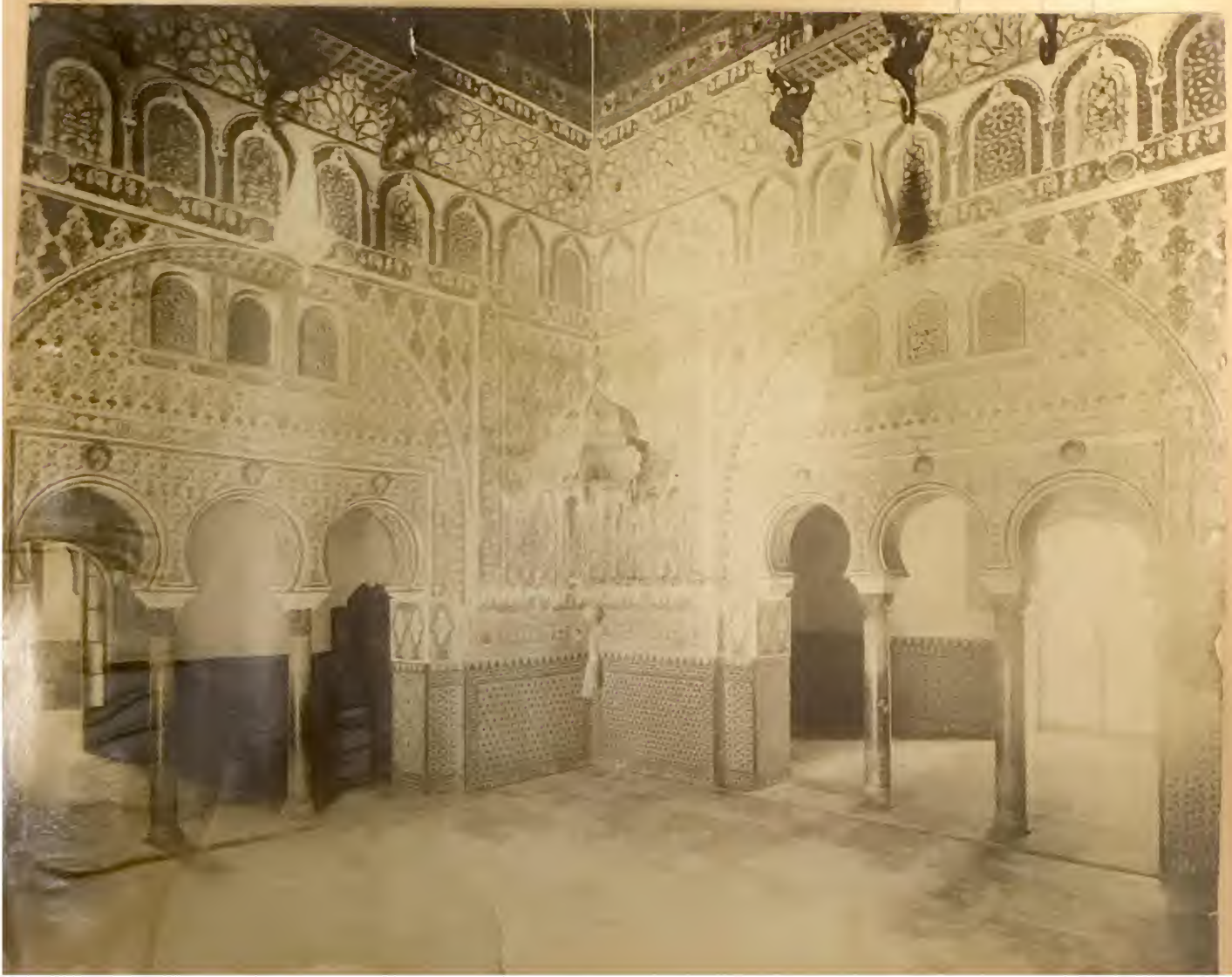
Vista parcial de la Mezquita de Córdoba



Entrada a la "ralle cubierta de Dyrrane" barrio de los herberos



Esta es la casa del secretario del Ayuntamiento de Plasenzuela (Cáceres). Su terraza tiene una ornamentación popular, que aparece en Chadianis





El Palacio Municipal de Conquista de la Sierra (Cáceres) podría estar situado con muy poco esfuerzo en la plaza cubierta de la calle de Uled Beil



A STREET AND THE GIRALDA, SEVILLE



DETALLES DEL ATAURIQUE EN LA SALA DE JUSTICIA



Paravan fono arco
triumfal y triu-
fal, así horado



ARCO CENTRAL DEL PATIO DEL YESO



BUILT-IN TILED SHELF FOR CUPS AND WATER JARS IN A
MOORISH DINING-ROOM

DETALLE DEL PATIO DEL YESO

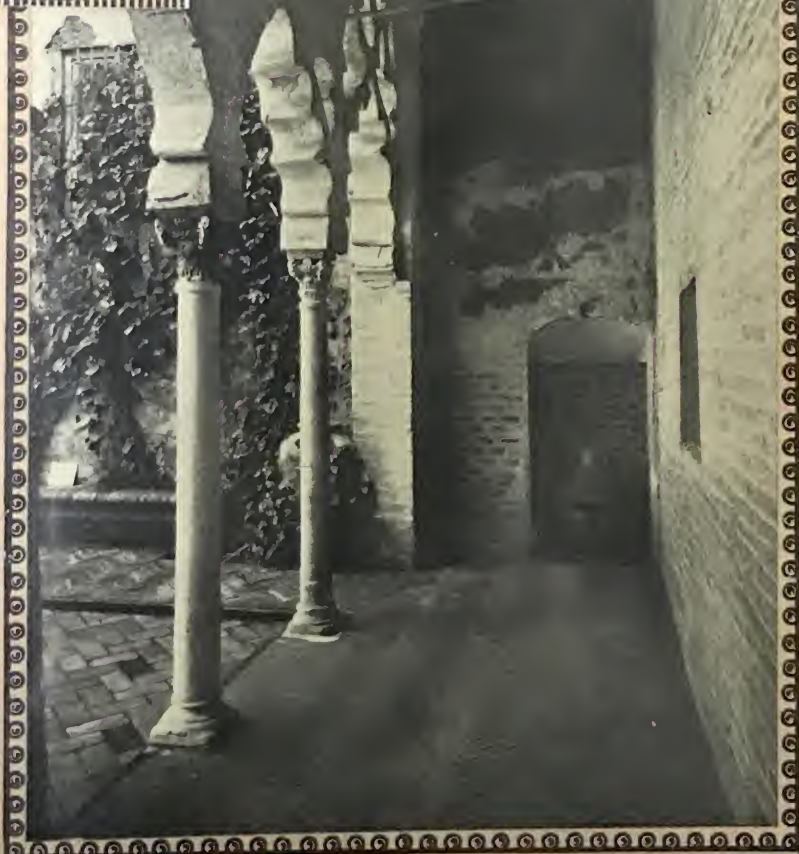


ALBERCA Y ARCO DE COMUNICACION, DESCUBIERTOS
EN EL PATIO DEL YESO





ANGULO DEL PATIO DEL YESO YA TERMINADO



ALCAZAR DE SEVILLA: PATIO DEL YESO, TERMINADA LA OBRA



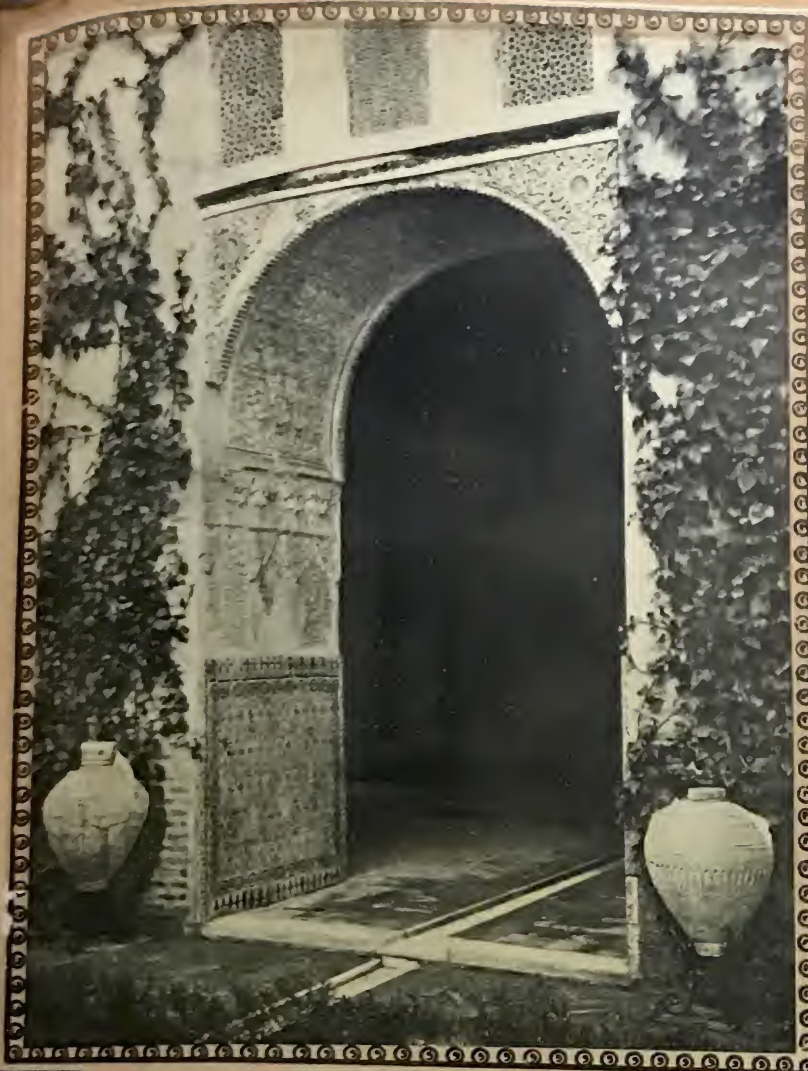
FACHADA DESCUBIERTA DEL PATIO DEL YESO



puerto de la ciudad de Marrakech Janger



VESTIGIOS DE ESCUCHAS Y ARCOS DESCUBIERTOS

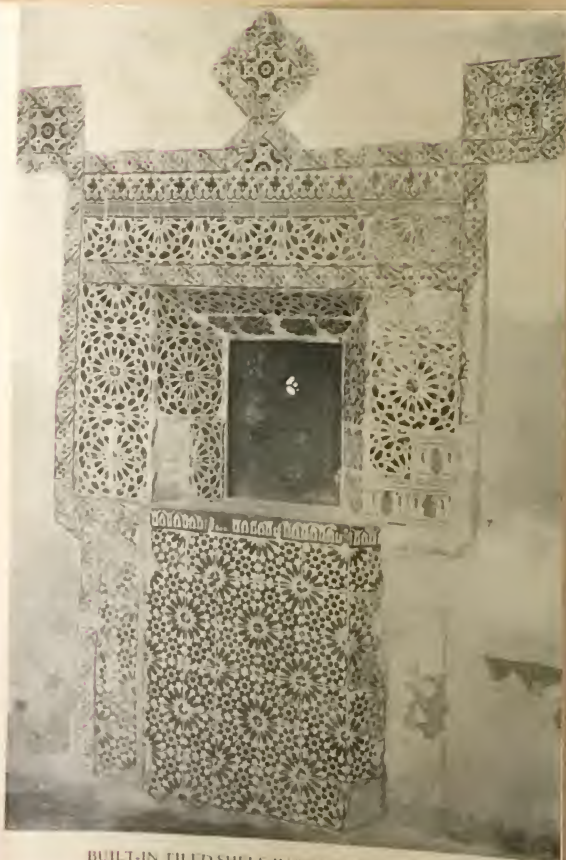


SALA DE JUSTICIA Y TINAJAS ESMALTADAS, DESCUBIERTAS
ENTRE LOS ESCOMBROS



ARCO DE LA ÉPOCA DE DON PEDRO I

PATIO DEL YESO, RECIENTEMENTE DESCUBIERTO



BUILT-IN TILED SHELF IN THE REFECTORY OF THE MONASTERY OF EL PAULAR



ARCOS MUTILADOS, DESCUBIERTOS EN LA NUEVA FACHADA





Vista general del interior de la Mezquita GARRÓN FOT. ALMANAC



II



TOLEDO
EL PUENTE DE ALLANZANA Y EL ALCÁZAR

I- PATIO DEL YESO DEL ALCÁZAR DE SEVILLA AL DESCUBRIRSE
II- PATIO DEL HAREN DE LA ALHAMBRA



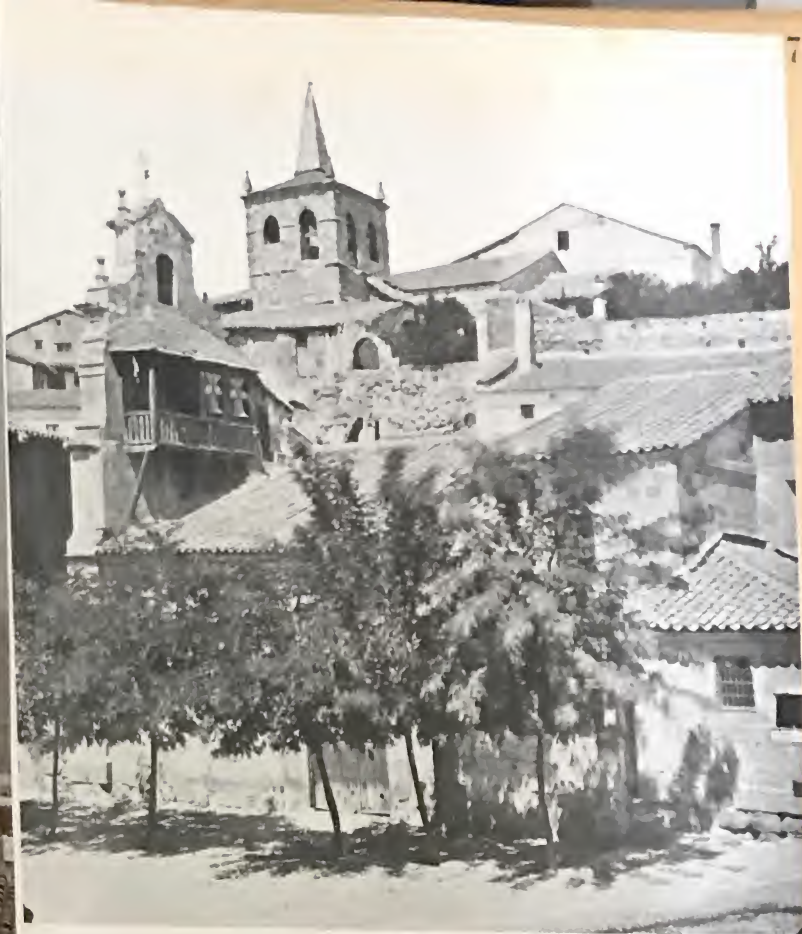
STAIRWAY, HOUSE OF PILATOS, SEVILLE



Número 1253.

Sevilla. Vista general del Patio de los Naranjos.

Carolina P. G. G. G.



VIEW AT TOLEDO



Interior de Santa Maria la Blanca
Granada, fot. Granada
1910

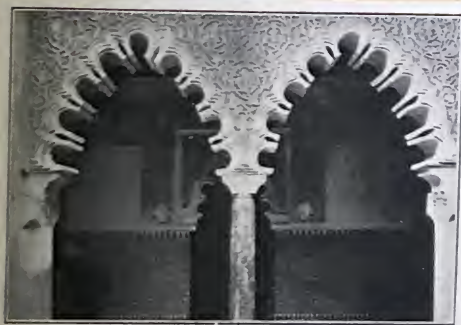
La Iglesia de San Sebastian
Granada, fot. Granada
1910



Núm. 528 Córdoba

Fachada exterior de la Catedral.

Alfonso Rodríguez



En la clausura, asombra la maravilla de estas arcadas y arulejos



La sacristía es un alarde magnífico de ingeniería



A STREET IN BAB

The long and narrow streets of Bab winding their way between mesh-
work houses and under their through deep dark archways, hold many
delightful surprises for those who venture out to explore them



Jerusalén.— Un rincón pintoresco



Under the guidance of Mohammed, who had changed his name to Harbi lest the Angel of Death
return to his ill-starred family to claim yet another victim, Mr. Harris "did" Jerusalem very
thoroughly, and, most thoroughly of all, the Via Dolorosa, with its fourteen Stations of the Cross



Here is Walter R. Harris's small Muslim guide



Photographs by Solita Salas

THE FAMOUS GOLDEN GATE THROUGH WHICH IT IS PROPHESED

THE ADRIANOPLI GATE, THROUGH WHICH MUHAMMED II EN-



Jerusalén — El camino del Calvario



ENTRANCE TO THE MOSQUE OF SULEIMAN

In Stone, as in Deeds, "The Magnificent" Dreamed of Surpassing Justinian, the Builder of St. Sophia



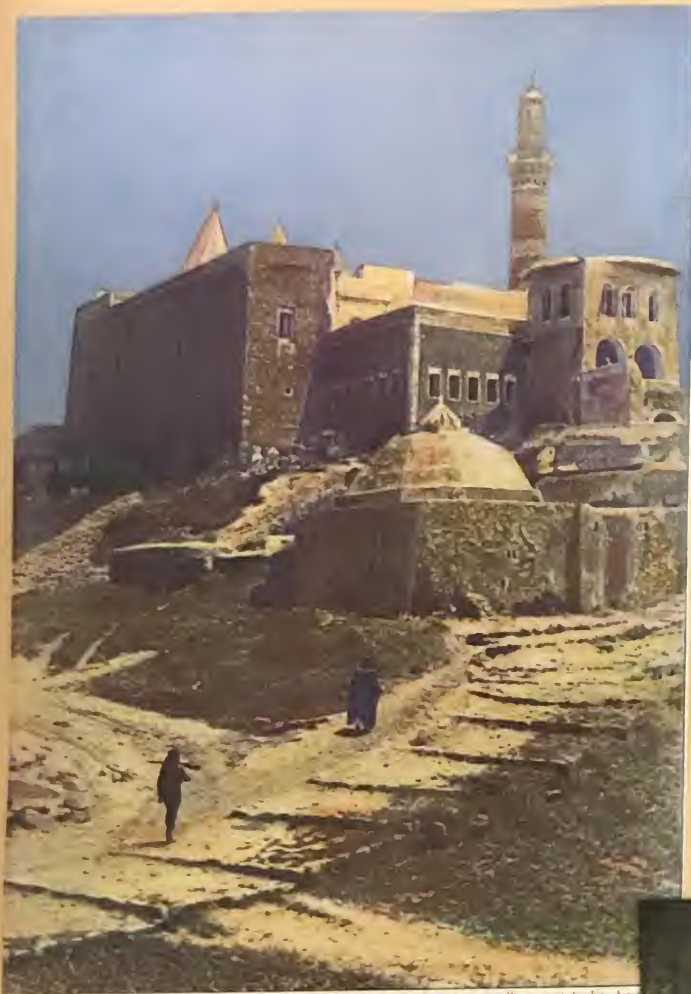
La iglesia de la Natividad, alzada en Belén sobre el sitio donde nació Jesús, lugar de peregrinación constante desde hace muchos siglos



Jerusalén — Una masa en el lugar donde Cristo Nuestro Señor ascendió a Cielo



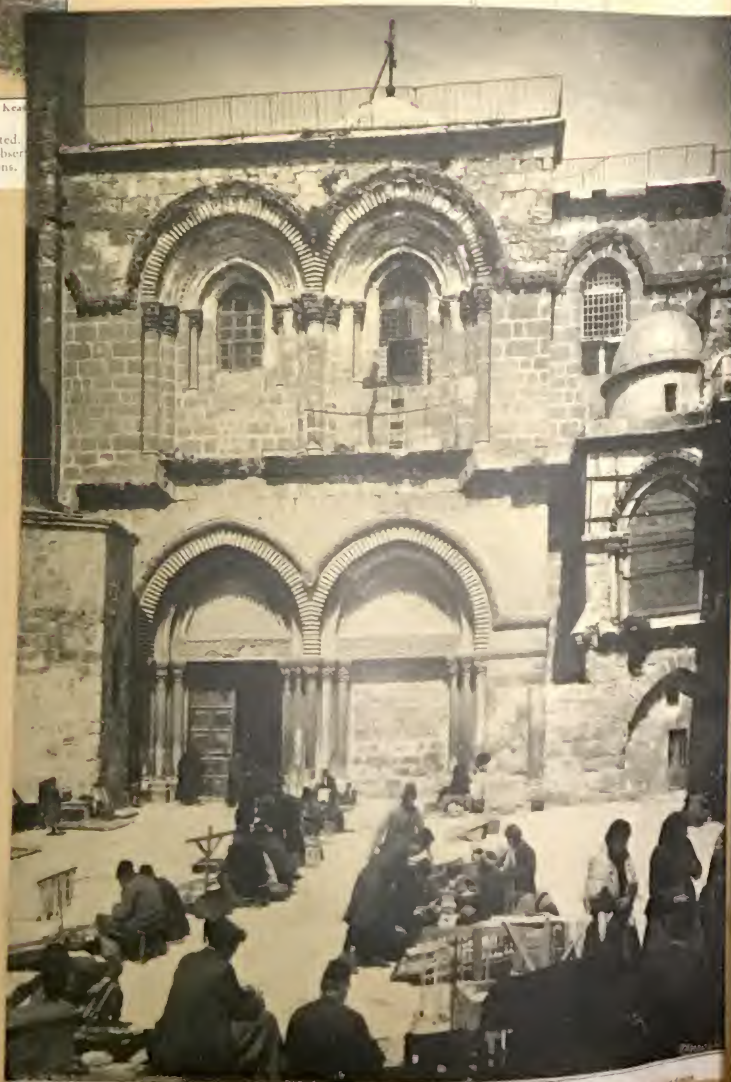
Pilgrims flock to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre



Photograph by Eric Keen
JONAH'S TOMB UPON THE SITE OF ANCIENT NINEVEH
 Because the Mohammedans consider this mound a holy place, no excavations have been permitted, and, however, have obtained a few relics by digging in the cellar rooms. It is interesting to observe many Christian notables, such as Daniel, Ezekiel and Abraham, are also revered by the Mohammedans. In a mosque to Jesus, son of Mary, in Damascus to this day.



10. Jerusalem: S. Sepulchre, facade.



La fachada de la iglesia del Santo Sepulchro en Jerusalén. En la plaza, los puestos de los vendedores de especerías y otros objetos religiosos.





Herbert G. Ponting.

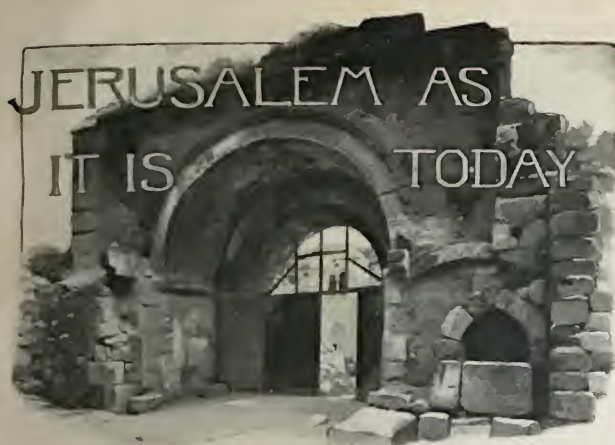
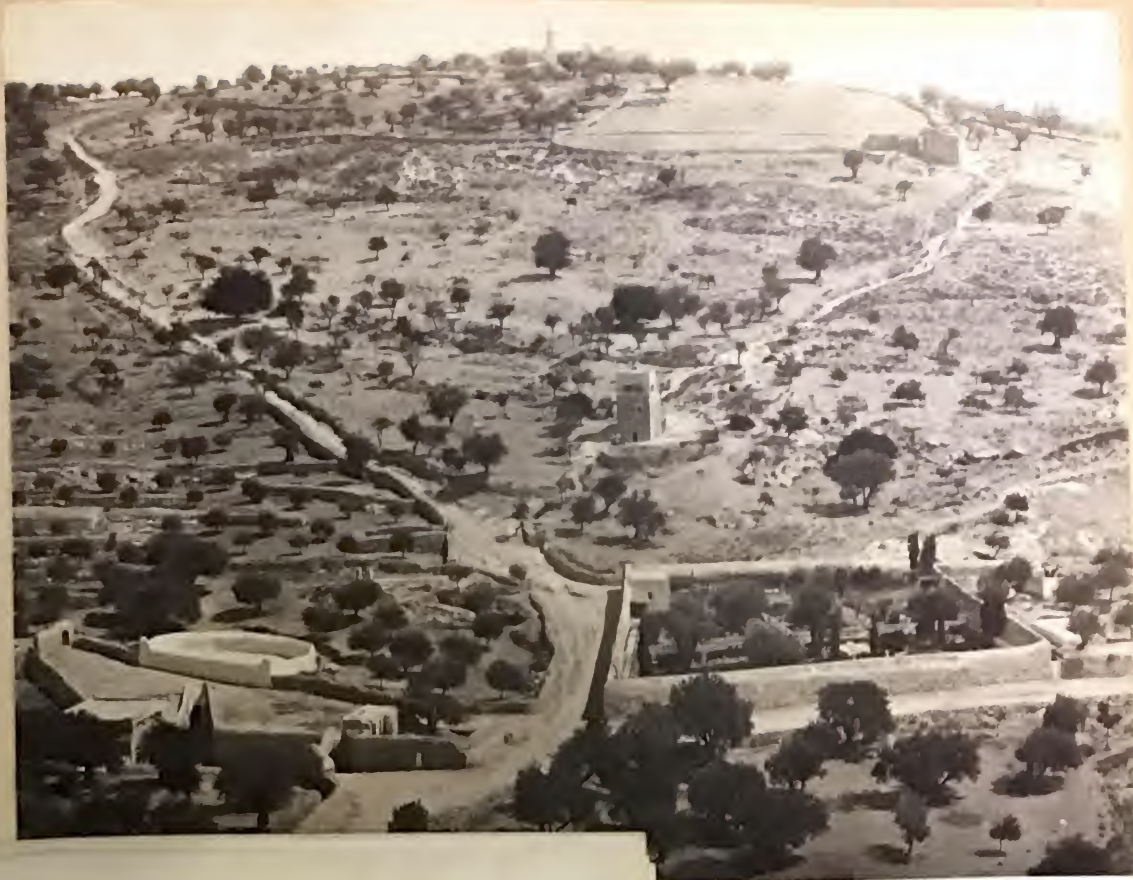
PILGRIMS PRAYING.



"THE TURKS PUT ALL THE BULGARIANS IN THE WHITE TOWER"



The Mosque Al Umar



GATE OF THE PRISON OF ST. PETER.

By DULANY HUNTER.

OUR way to Jerusalem lay through Damascus, where we found a wealth of fruit and flower although it was already autumn, and then we drove through the Valley of the Litany to the ruins of Baalbek, on a glorious afternoon when the route seemed to pass through some enchanted region, green and fertile, with abundant mountains on one side and on the other a towering desolation steeped in crimson and revelation of a crudity and brilliance that colors must have had when the world first began.

The purple crests of far off mountains loomed up throughout the distance, but the Antilebanon alone was already white with early snows. It was a drive of six hours through all the changing lights of the afternoon, and we reached the ruined temple just as the fires of sunset appeared to be consuming the majestic pile. The splendor of the scene was overpowering, but I will not linger upon it now nor take the reader with me through the mighty marble courts which lead to the once glorious

shrine; still I wish that he could have seen in the gold and crimson light that noble bar of six Corinthian columns, more imposing in their ruin, perhaps, than when they formed a group with fifty others before the temple door; or that he could have gone through the deepening darkness to see the marvelous construction of the inclosing wall, attributed by some to the Phenicians, and by others to a race yet more ancient and more mighty which lived and worked and perished before the light of history began to dawn upon the world—and surely three great monoliths of stone each measuring more than sixty feet in length by thirteen in height and thickness, lifted high into the air, would alone seem to justify the theory.

At Beirut we took the steamer for Jaffa, stopping at Sidon. "Sidon the mother of Tyre"—Tyre once mistress of the seas! A few empty tombs alone remain from the time of the Phenicians, but it was something to stand for one brief hour on such



Notes: This article shows Jerusalem as it is. To the next issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN we hope to present a picture of Jerusalem as it was, from about a Jewish Republic.



"JAIRUS' DAUGHTER"
FROM THE PAINTING BY
DOMENICO MORELLI







MODERN JERUSALEM



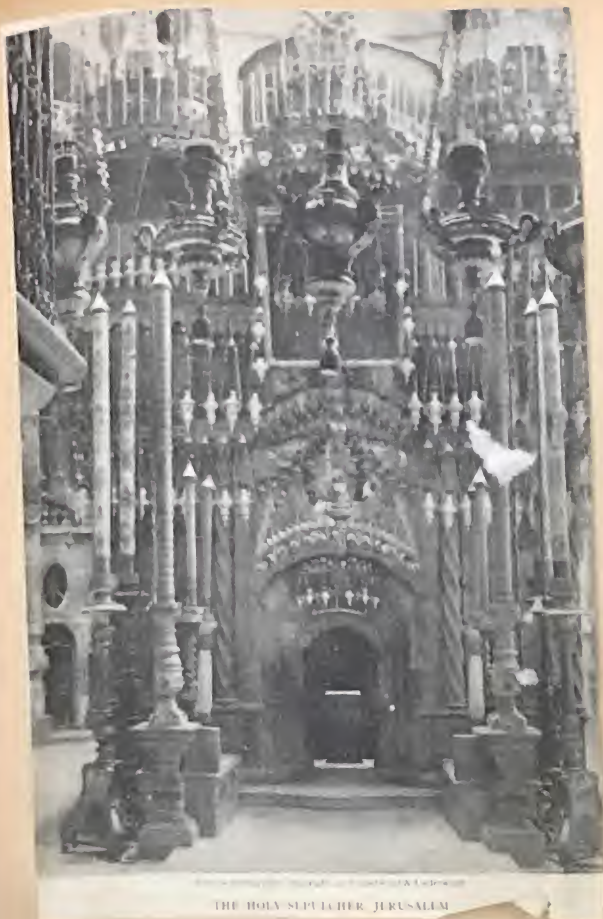
Friedrich Paulsen

Very picturesque is this corner of the Moslem quarter in Jerusalem. Ten years ago the Arabs were over half majority in the land of Palestine. Even in 1913 there were two Arabs to every Jew. Now, in 1923, after Jewish immigration, there are only between six and seven. Perhaps these figures indicate the chief result of the B. I.



STONE FROM WHICH CHRIST MOUNTED HIS ASS FOR THE JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

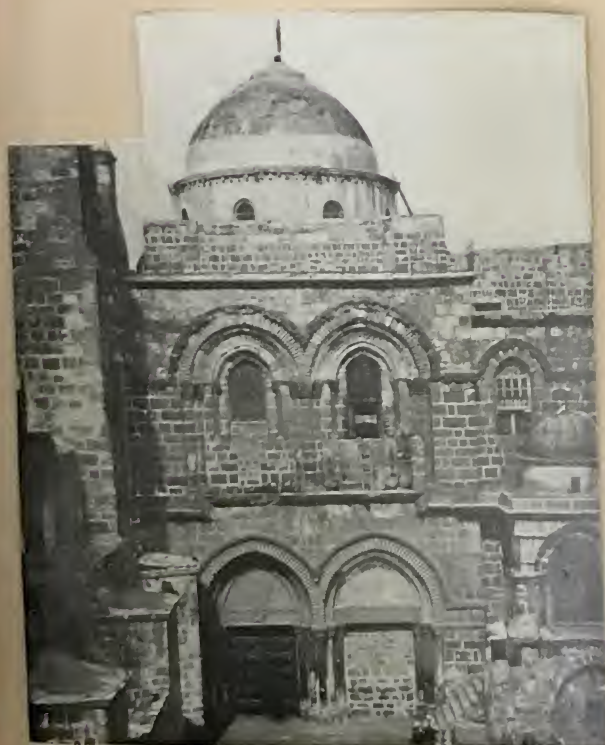
IN all probability this spot is authentic, for it is at the beginning of the road which he traversed. It is directly in front of the Russian (Catholic) Church shown in the picture. A stone's throw to the west is the Rock of the Ascension and to the east is the place of the Sermon on the Mount.



THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM



EASTER MORNING OUTSIDE THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE
PAINTED FOR THE CENTURY BY JULIUS GELLEN



Exterior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.



THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

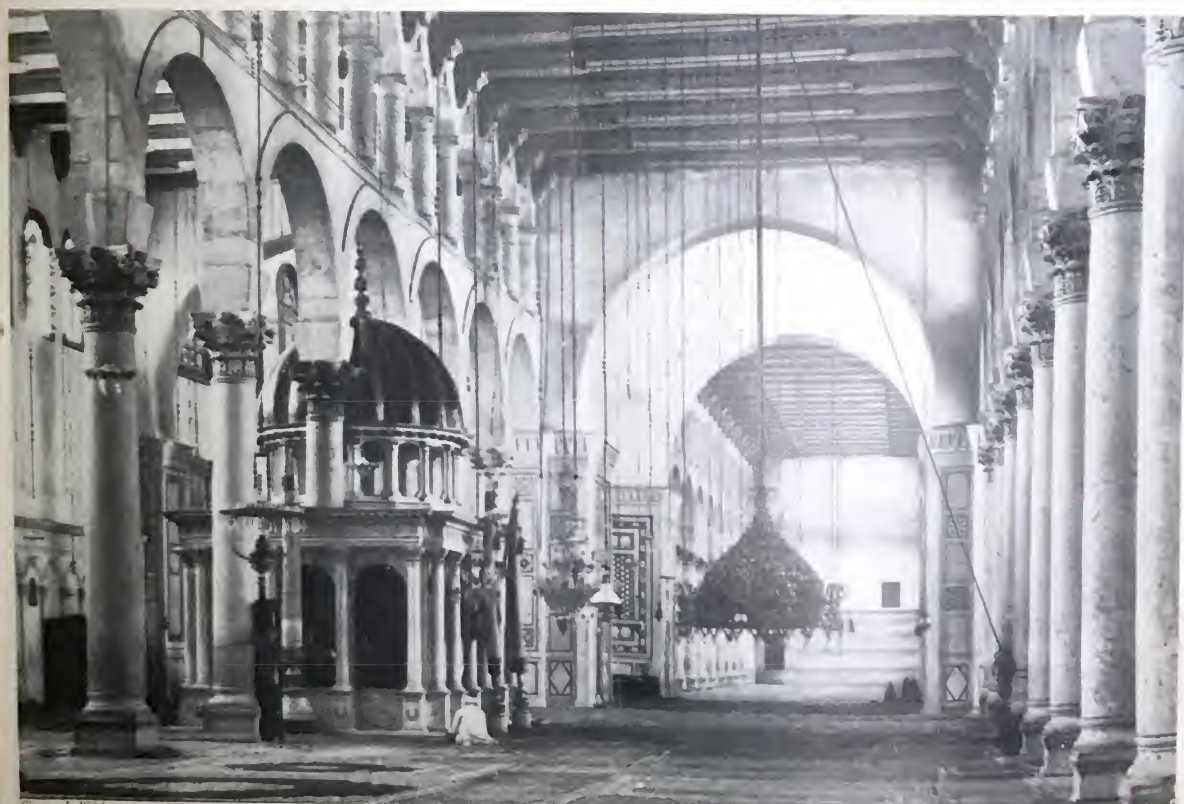


TRICAN
LONNY
USALEM

The Old
Crusaders' Castle
of Kalat-el-Husn,
Near Homs, in Syria, Which the
Syrian Government is Restoring
and Popularizing for Tourists
With Tea and Dancing Rooms
and Maybe a Wing or Two as a Hotel.



101 AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM.



Courtesy L. W. Smith

The Roman Emperor, Theodosius I, transformed the temple at Damascus into a Christian church in the fourth century and named it the "Church of St. John" because of the discovery in a crypt of a basket purporting to contain the head of John the Baptist. After Damascus fell before the Arabs in 634, the building was used as a place of worship by both Christians and Mohammedans, until it was rebuilt as a mosque. The Christian martyr is entombed in a small, marble-domed structure within the mosque.



El sepulcro de la Santísima Virgen María en Jerusalén



RUSSIAN PILGRIMS ENTERING THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

BEGINNING with the first day of Lent thousands of pilgrims throng Palestine during the forty days before Easter, and it is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre they visit first. Within the walls of the church shown in the picture is the Tomb of Christ, the place where he was crowned with thorns, nailed to the cross, and died crucified between the two thieves. The church is in possession of three different religious bodies, who constantly wrangle over their rights of service, and the Civil Government has been compelled to place soldiers, heavily armed, to keep the peace.



RUSSIAN PILGRIMS ENTERING THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

RUSSIAN PILGRIMS ENTERING THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. The church is a large, ancient building with a prominent dome. The pilgrims are dressed in dark, traditional Russian clothing. The ground is a paved courtyard.



JERUSALEM FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES

THE olive trees in the foreground are many centuries old. The southwest corner of the wall may be seen, with the Golden Gate and the road over which Christ passed on His triumphal journey from Bethany to Jerusalem.



THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

en from the Mount of Olives. It shows the winding road down which Christ that triumphant entry into Jerusalem which the Church commemorates road has for centuries been traversed daily by the feet of thousands of pilgrims.



A CORNER OF THE

ADMISSION to the inclosure of Haram Esh-Sherif, on the exact site of Solomon's Temple. The walls are as strong as those of Jerusalem itself. The peasant in the foreground is St. Joseph teaching the priests upon this very spot. When Omar captured Jerusalem in 637 A.D.





THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL, MOSCOW

The cathedral is a masterpiece of Russian architecture. Its domes are of various colors, and its walls are covered with intricate carvings. The cathedral is a masterpiece of Russian architecture. Its domes are of various colors, and its walls are covered with intricate carvings. The cathedral is a masterpiece of Russian architecture. Its domes are of various colors, and its walls are covered with intricate carvings.



Photo by Gilbert H. Grosvenor

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE UNIQUE TYPE OF CART USED THROUGHOUT RUSSIA

These carts carry about 1,000 pounds each, and are so built that they will negotiate the roughest roads. The upper picture (in the old fortress at Nizhni-Novgorod) shows the manner in which the cart may be tilted and easily emptied. The lower picture depicts the familiar and universal Russian yoke.



INTERIOR OF THE MOSCOW CATHEDRAL OF THE PALACE CHURCH OF THE MOTHER OF GOD

Showing in the foreground the magnificent entrance of the Moscow Cathedral. The great statue, formerly the burial place of the Patriarchs, was built by Faravento, of Bologna, in 1475-76. It is a masterpiece of sculpture and is one of the most important works of art in Russia. Among its many relics were: "The crown of Christ the ruler of the Virgin, and a nail of the true cross" (see pages 379, 381, and 393).



CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS
Of the decorations in the rooms of the old palace



VIEW OF THE HOLD OF HOLDS OF RUSSIA, SHOWING THE HIGH WALL AND LOFTY WATCH-TOWERS WHICH ENCLOSE IT

Originally a fort, the Kremlin is now museum, munitions, and treasure-house of things precious in the Christian and Russian religion. In no other small area in the world is there crowded together, arrayed in rows, cathedrals and monasteries, sacred relics, trophies of war, sacerdotal robes, gold and silver vessels, precious stones, pearls, and jewels to the value of millions of dollars, etc. The principal buildings, reading from the left, are: (1) Treasury and Museum; (2) Grand Palace; (3) Cathedral of Annunciation, where the Tsars were baptised and married; (4) Cathedral of Archangels, where all the Tsars were buried until Peter the Great; (5) Cathedral of Our Saviour behind the Golden Gate; (6) Cathedral of Assumption, where the Tsars were crowned (see page 384 and 385); (7) The Bell Towers; (8) Monastery of Michael (see page 384).

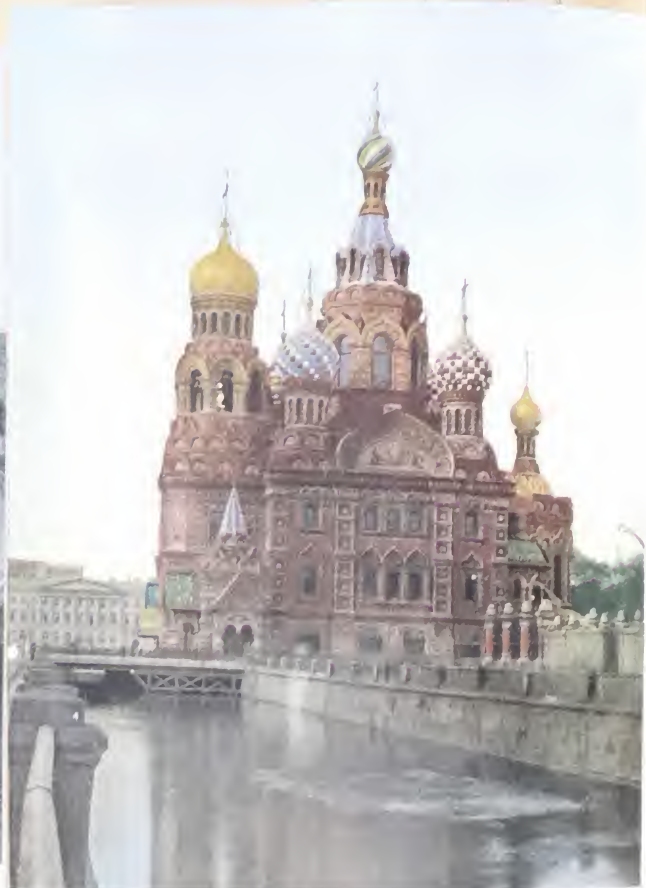


ST. BASIL, MOSCOW



ST. NICHOLAS GATE AFTER BEING SUBJECTED TO HEAVY GUNNERY

The case covering the icon of St. Nicholas is ruined. The canopy above the icon is broken and hangs by a thread. The icon itself, just over the gate, has survived both the guns of Napoleon and of the Bolsheviks. On St. Nicholas Day this year it was not only decorated with a garland of fresh flowers, but surrounded by a spiritual ritual of popular festivity (see page 387).

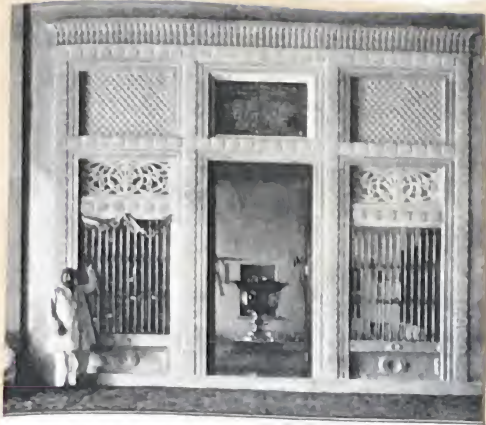


THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST IN PSKOV

A magnificent stone and wood structure, built in the 15th century, and one of the finest in Russia. It is the only church in Pskov which has survived the ravages of the 17th century. The church is a masterpiece of Russian architecture, and is a fine example of the work of the Pskov school of architecture. It is a fine example of the work of the Pskov school of architecture, and is a fine example of the work of the Pskov school of architecture.



El recinto amurallado del Kremlin visto desde el río



THE CATHEDRAL OF THE SAVIOR MOSCOW

Disregarding its size, erected in Moscow's thick, offering for her deliverance from Napoleon, and completed in 1881, at a cost of seven million dollars, is regarded by artists and architects alike as Russia's masterpiece in ecclesiastical architecture. The effects obtained by artists and architects alike as Russia's work, gold and red bronze, quite legible description. Russia's greatest artists contributed to its mural service. Behind the door in the consecrated chamber behind the altar no woman's foot may tread.



THE FAMOUS ALEXANDER NEVSKI ROOM

During the Russian Japan war this room was used as a sewing room by the Red Cross Society.



THE WONDERFUL DINING-ROOM

Which is unsurpassed for riot of color and decorative effect. The walls are frescoed with scriptural subjects and the carpet, made by the Russian nuns, combines all the colors of the Russian regiment. Here dinner is served after the coronation.

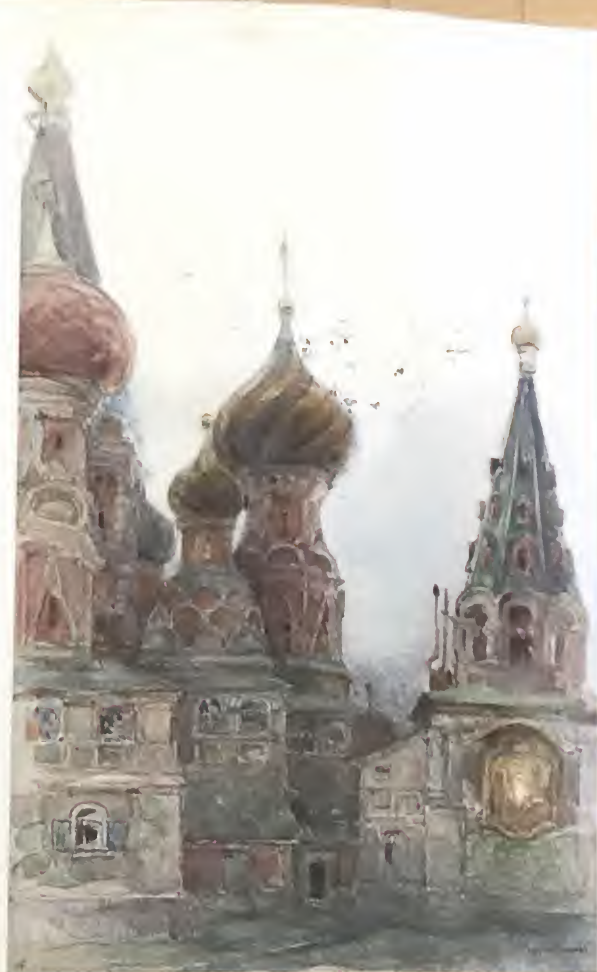


THE CROWNING OF A CZAR.





A VIEW OF THE KREMLIN FROM ACROSS THE RIVER—THE



INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION, MOSCOW. B. G. KOSSIAKOFF



Illustration for "Odessa—The Port of the Black Sea" by B. G. Kossiakoff



"BEDROOM OF CZAR ALEXIS MICHAELOVITCH
IN THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW." BY G. KOSSIAKOFF



"ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCH OF ELIJAH THE
PROPHET, YAROSLAV." BY G. KOSSIAKOFF



GATE OF THE REDEEMER



Photo by Gilbert H. Grosvenor

THE BEAUTIFUL REDEEMER GATE TO THE KREMLIN: MOSCOW

Every man when passing under this gate must uncover. In the old days all the religious processions left and entered the Kremlin by this gate, the metropolitan, or head of the church, heading the procession mounted on a donkey, which was led by the Tsar, bareheaded. When the Russians rose against the rule of the Poles, according to tradition, they forced their way into the Kremlin through this gate (1613), the metropolitan leading the way and carrying an icon of our Saviour behind him. Later this icon was mounted over the gate (see next page), and the Tsar, Alexis, ordered that any man who failed to uncover as he passed through should be compelled to prostrate himself 52 times.



MORNING-GLORIES ADORNING AN OLD WALL IN BOKHARA

Wherever the male population of Bokhara foregathers there is a commingling of hues and tints rivaling a bed of pansies in full bloom. The sartorial plumage of the Bokhara beau is indeed marvelous to behold. It is as if he had swathed himself in the solar spectrum.



A YOUNG PERSIAN PILGRIM AT KAGHMÂN

The most splendid tiled facade of the tomb of the Imam of Kaghman and tomb of Samsam and Khatun Negar attract pilgrim pilgrims of the Shia sect to which many Persians belong.



Pécheux, architecte de l'Alcazar

Photo. Gervais



THE LEANING MINARET OF THE GREAT MOSQUE OF MOSUL

An Arab legend relates that the tower bowed its head in reverence to Mohammed when once he passed that way, and was unable completely to recover its equilibrium.

Photograph by L. H. Keast Burke

THE RUINS OF THE ARAB CIVILIZATION

137



Photograph by F. H. Keast Burke

A SPECIMEN OF ARAB FORTIFICATIONS. ONE OF THE GATES TO THE CITY OF BAGHDAD, WALLED UP AFTER THE FALL OF THE CALIPH WHO BUILT IT.

Western civilization owes a large debt to the Arab. It was under the caliphate that schools of therapeutics were established in Baghdad, and such terms as alcohol, alchemy, and alkali as well as apothecary symbols, testify to the Arab's contribution to the science of medicine.

OUTERMOST CAIRO AND BEYOND

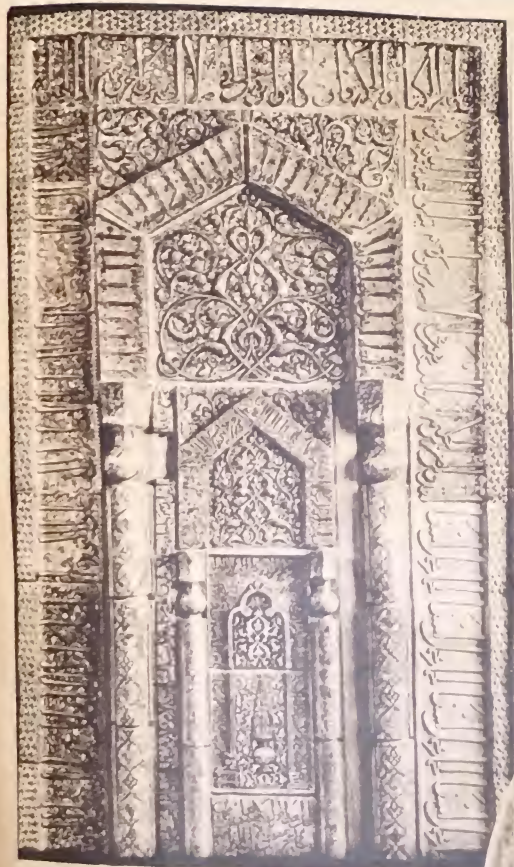


IN THEIR VALLEY TO WESTWARD OF TOWN THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS ARE HISTORY IN STONE



THE IRIDESCENT GATEWAY OF A MOSQUE IN BAGDAD

This colored illustration is a reproduction of a photograph of the entrance to the mosque of the Imam Ali, a famous mosque in Baghdad. The archway is made of brick and is highly decorated with intricate tilework and mosaics in blue, yellow, and white. The arch itself is made of brick. Several people are gathered in the courtyard in front of the entrance, some sitting on the ground and others standing. The scene is set in a warm, sunny environment.



Terra Cotta Mihrab

This prayer niche from a Persian mosque has been on loan



STUDYING THE MOHAMMEDAN SCRIPTURES

Beklara is one of the world's great religious centers with its 364 mosques and its more than a hundred theological colleges. There is no quarter rule against color in the robes of its theologues, all of whom are seated. The individual standing at the right and wearing the wonderful sheepskin headgear is a Turkoman. His friend with the close-flipped cap is an Uzbek.



THE SERAGLIO OF THE SULTAN



© Publishers Photo Service

WHERE THE WIVES OF THE SULTAN DWELT

A section of the buildings used by the wives of the sultan, near the Bagdad Kiosk. These buildings were appropriated from the others of the seraglio by the Gate of Felicity, known as Bahi-Saadet. The seraglio was practically abandoned in favor of the Dolma Babitchi Palace on the Bosphorus during the reign of Abdul Mjid. It was visited yearly, however, by all the sultans for the purpose of paying tribute to the robes of the Prophet that were kept there. The Bagdad Kiosk that is close by the pool was his favorite place of contemplation. For from his balcony the city, the Golden Horn, Scutari and the Bosphorus spread out before him in a magnificent panorama.

Persian Taste in Home Decoration

By W. G. Blakie Murdoch

I. How Gorgeous Schemes of Design Relate to Architecture and Religion

IN THE year 323 B. C., Alexander the Great lay ill at Babylon. It irked him to reflect that, though race after race had gone down before his military genius, the Arabs still held their independence. And now, here by the borders of their domain, he tried to rouse himself and plan a mighty scheme for their subjection. But shortly he knew that his hopes of conquering them were over. And eager, as it would seem, for a dramatic exit, he summoned the entire Macedonian host to pass, one by one, through his sick-room, bidding their leader a final adieu.

With the dawn of the Christian era, many powerful kingdoms were formed round about Arabia. But it, with the expansion of the Roman Empire, some frontier cities of the Arabs were forced to pay sporadic tribute to the Cæsars, this was no more than a shadow of a conquest. As age followed age, the sons of the desert remained un-subjugated, and a halo of mystery was woven around them, since they never emerged from their chosen territory.

Suddenly, however, all was changed, for on the conversion of the Arabs to Mohammedanism, at the outset of the seventh century, they grew ardent to win the whole wide world for Islam.



Porch of Fin Palace, Kashan, adorned with Stencilling on Plaster.

83

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARAB CONQUEST

THE triumph of the Arabs profoundly influenced Persian art in its every branch. In epochs prior to Nebavend, the Iranian kings had raised many gigantic palaces, notably those at Persepolis. But if the architectural remains there are of slight moment to the antiquarian, they are of deepest interest to the antiquarian or designer of interiors. The ornamentation, at those early regal homes, inclines markedly to the clumsy, whereas a mine of the loveliest suggestions is offered by the art of Persia, subsequent to her conquest by the Arabs.

"Fill the eyes of a Persian," says an Iranian proverb, and it forms a remarkably apt critique of the outlook of artists in the Land of the Lion and the Sun. It was their genius to be grand without being grandiose; richness is the prime trait of their art.

The Arabs, at the date of Nebavend, had not yet themselves reached high skill in art. But observe the making of Persia into a province of the same wide empire as Egypt, and it brought her artificers into close contact with the immemorial Egyptian culture. Moreover, Byzantine art had soared to a height in the century preceding that of



ig, with Floral relief.

e builders of ever country, accepted, fash-

ing from the Haroun died, large as three



enth Century.

EAT

id not endure nother Mongol the Great. He n 1380; in the ored most dis- n as king; and n, Samarkand. is there he is the crypt of a s own lifetime, like as regards

shed dome, this ng, the gaze is apl, an oblong ark green jade, ver hewn from is cenotaph is rite priest, this rved with ara- are encircled by arved sumptu- w relief, partly



ce. Note Persian ile Design.

ht of about rom the floor, vases, and rs. The ceil- consists in dies, the cen- other bigger other two, tral cupola is e other two being azure, l with flower i gold. As- Shah Abbas, he Palace of lars, did not the gorgeous!

GS loor is among in most Oeri- ol of decora- st conceptions alace, with a ecies of orna- Sutes. Not in, this palace th, Abbas II. le of his, it is uilt, the room ore a white witnessed re-



Faulted Ceilings.

85

87

89



SANCTA SOPHIA, SACRED TO CHRISTIAN AND MUSLEM ALIKE

The total estimated cost of ground, material, labor, ornaments, and church utensils of this historic religious edifice, founded in 532 by Justinian the Great and completed in less than 6 years, was \$14,000,000. Contributions came from all over the world, and its collection of priceless marbles, gold and ivory vessels and precious stones is unsurpassed. Legend says an angel revealed to the Emperor Justinian the plan for the mammoth dome.



El histórico edificio de Santa Sofía, de Coanstinopla. En primer término los dos automóviles norteamericanos que están da



MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE



Nave central del templo de Santa Sofía



Conjunta exterior del templo de Santa Sofía



El castillo de Santa Sofía, en la colina de Santa Sofía, Constantinopla



Intérieur d'une mosquée - S. Séplac



KAIROUAN MOSQUE—ALTAR AT LEFT, FACING EAST. PULPIT IN CENTER

REFINEMENTS IN BYZANTINE CHURCHES

7



5. APSE, BALABAN AGA MESJID, CONSTANTINOPLE



VIEW WITHIN THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, ARCHITECTURAL JEWEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

the Government of



Feldman's Photo Service

AND OF THE CITY, BUT REALLY A COMMUNITY IN ITSELF, IS THE CITADEL BUILT BY SALADIN. Dating back to 1166, and with its stone from small pyramids at Giza, the Citadel has a noble crown in the great Mosque of Ibn Kalan.



CHURCH OF LA MARTORANA

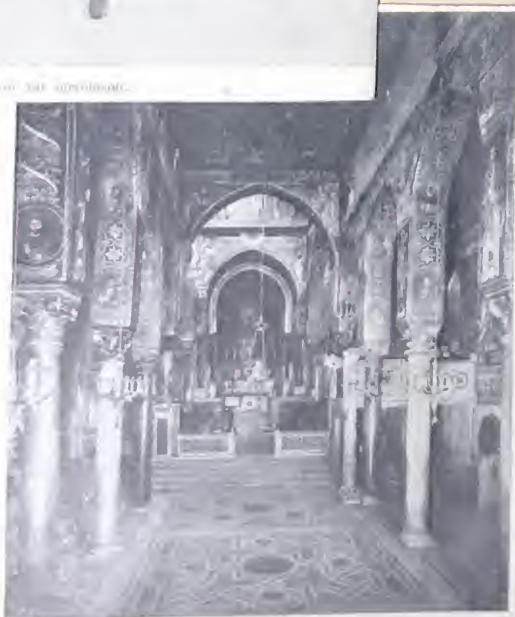
A wonderful Norman structure in which there are some of the finest in Italy



THE HIPPODROME WITH OBLISK, CONSTANTINOPLE



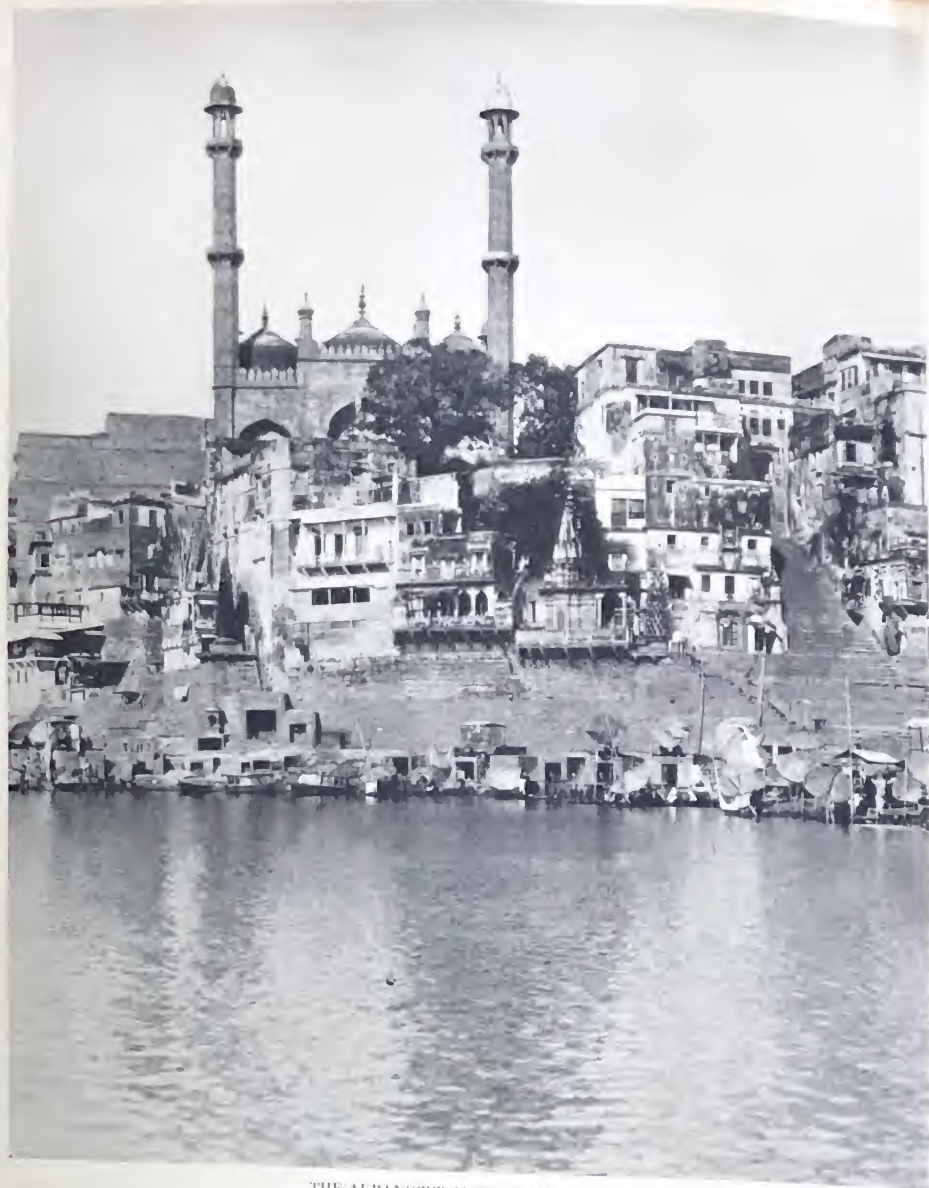
PLAZA OF THE HIPPODROME



A GEM OF MEDIEVAL ART
The Cappella Palatina, a chapel in the Royal Palace, perhaps the most beautiful of its kind in the world



ST MARY DIACONISSA, CONSTANTINOPLE FROM THE GALLERY, LOOKING TOWARD THE CHOIR

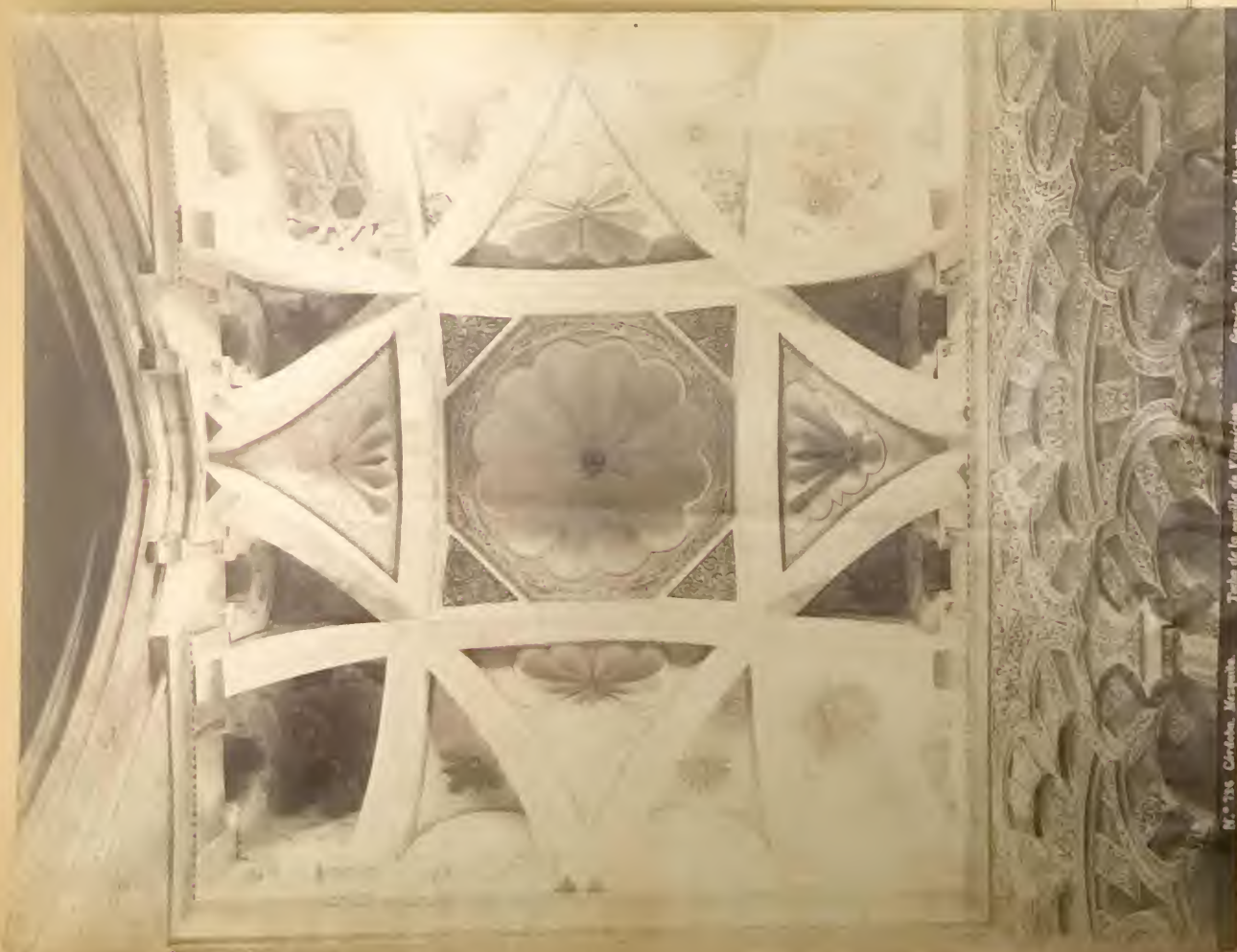


THE AURANGZEB MOSQUE AT BENARES

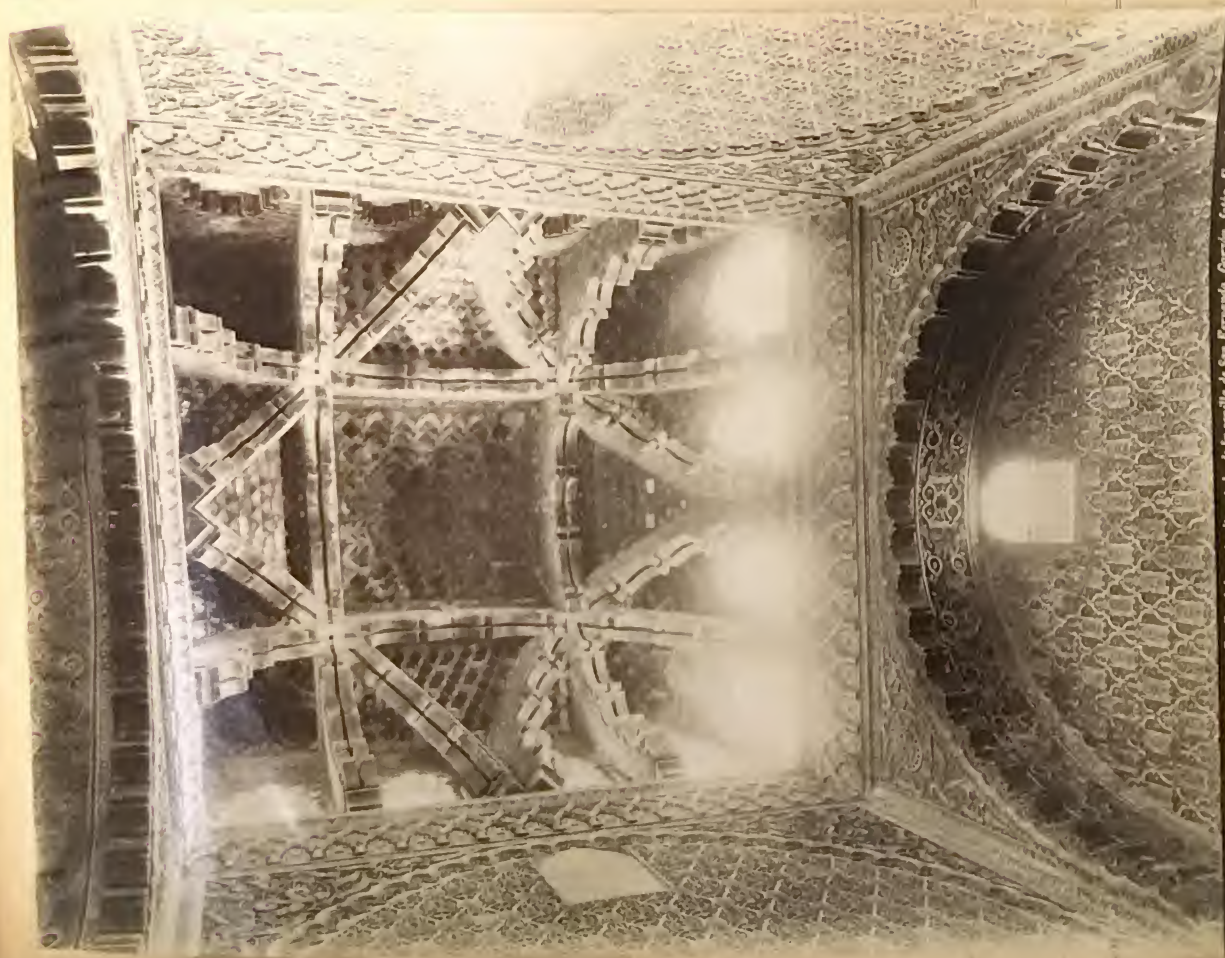
Usually ascribed to this temperamental Emperor who delighted in destroying temples in the seventeenth century, Benares is still par excellence the Holy City of the Hindus. The mosque is Mohammedan.



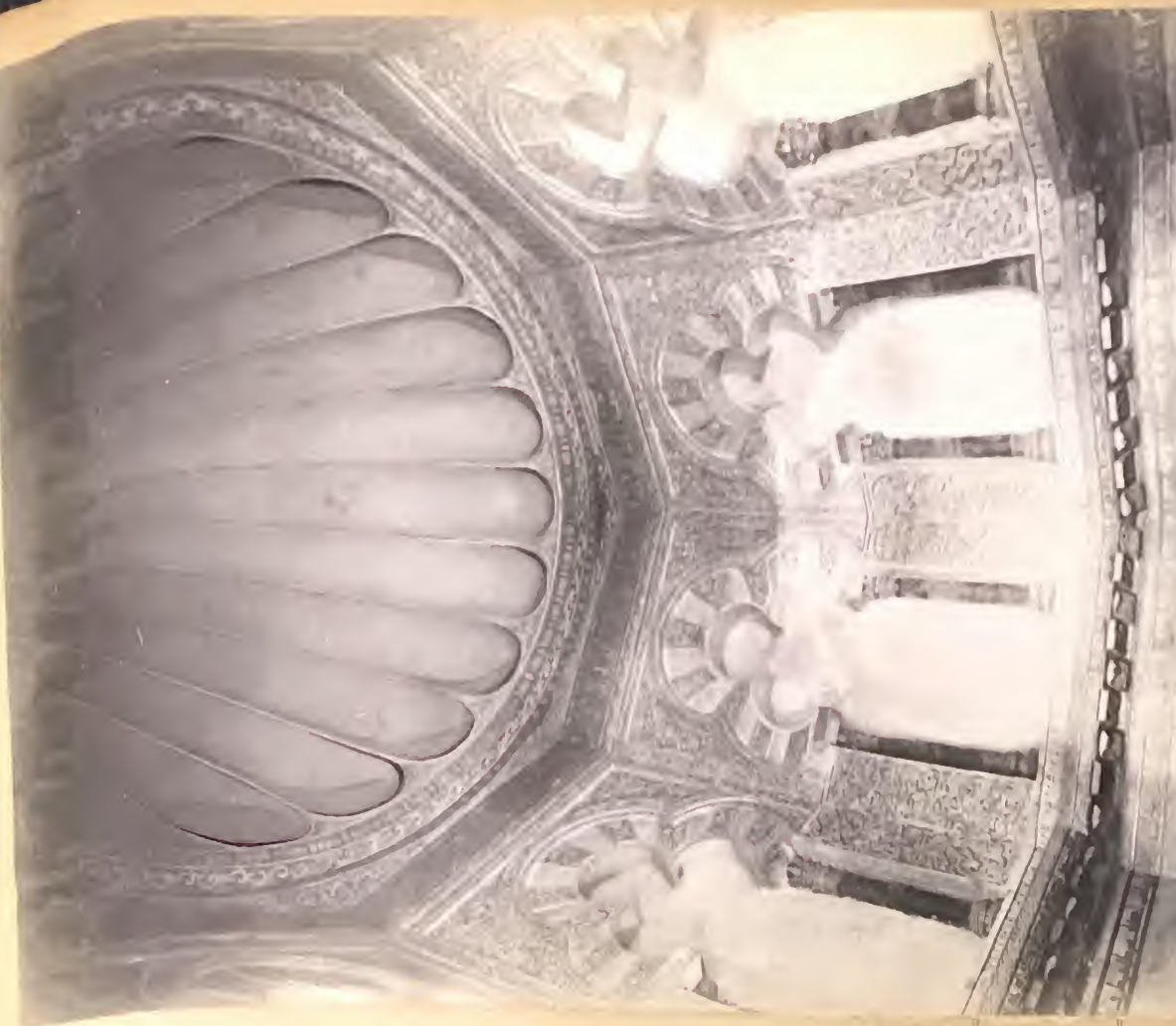
N.º 734. Córdoba. Mezquita. Detalle de la parte alta y techo de la capilla del Mirab. García, fotogr. G.



N.º 735. Córdoba. Mezquita. Techo de la capilla de Villavieja. García, fotogr. G.



N.º 736. Córdoba. Mezquita. Detalle de la parte alta y techo de la capilla de San Fernando. Granada, foto. Granada.



N.º 737. Córdoba. Mezquita. Detalle del interior de la Capilla del Miró. Granada, foto. Granada. Alhambra.



Núm. 515 Córdoba

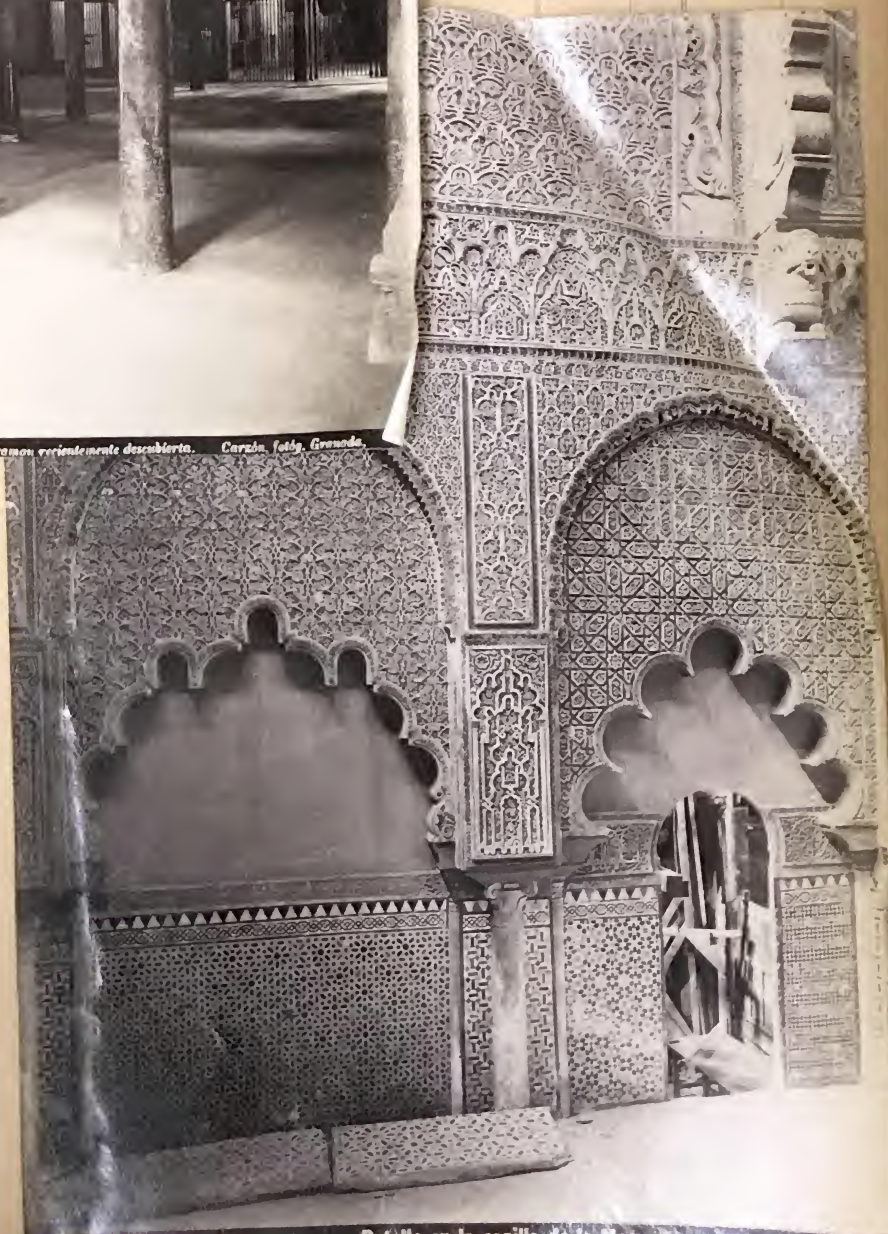
El Mir



N.º 719. Córdoba. Mezquita. Ángulo norte de la Capilla de Villanueva. Córdoba, (foto) Granada, Alvaro



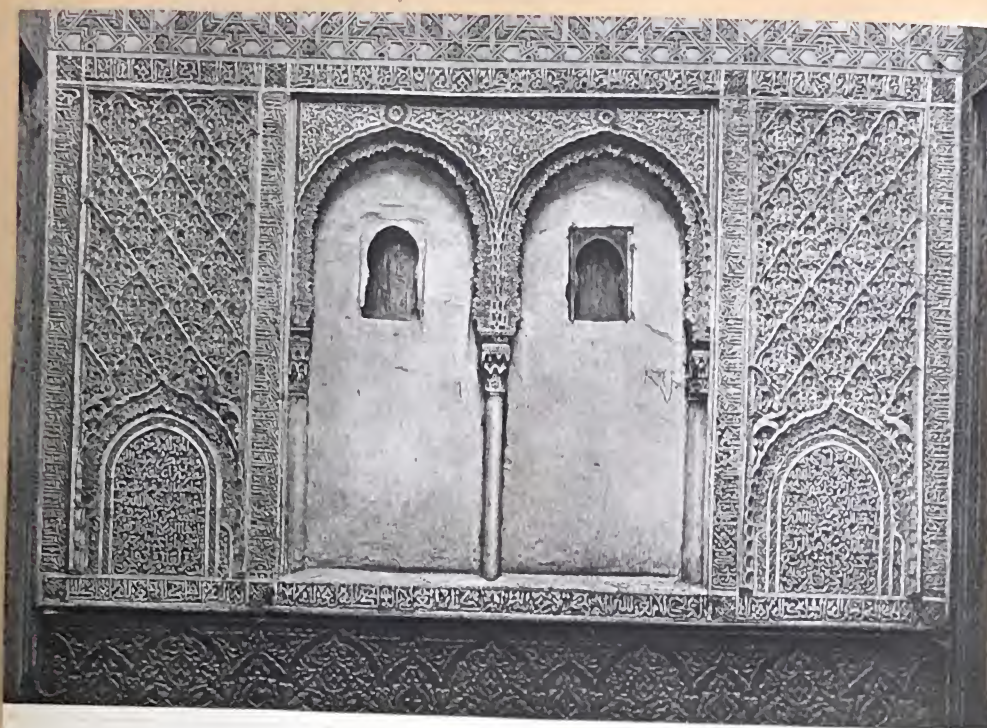
N.º 751. Córdoba. Mezquita. Capilla primitiva de Abderramón III recientemente descubierta. Carazo, fotogr. Granada.



N.º 521 Córdoba

Detalle en la capilla de la Masura.

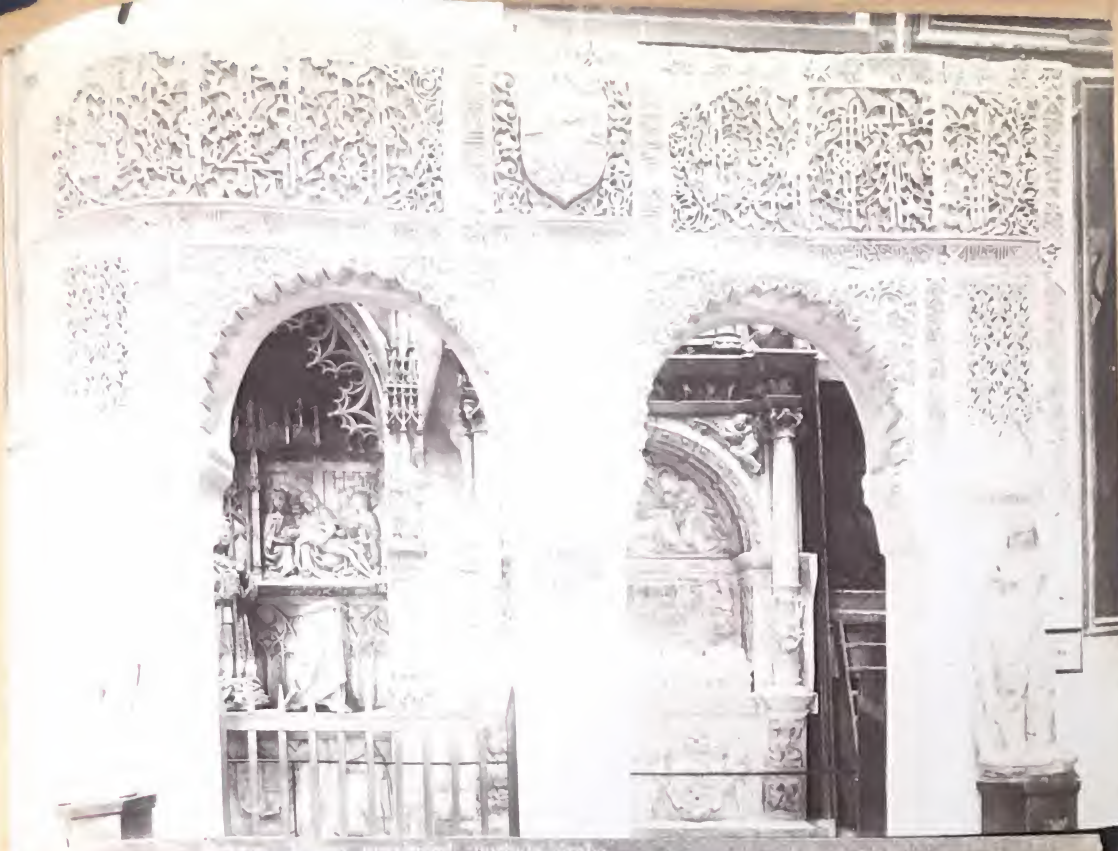
Garzon fotograf.



MECKNES, MEDERSA, BOUANANIA
From "Les Monuments Mauresques du Maroc." Courtesy of the Publishers, Edition Albert Levy, Paris



SEVILLA, CALLE JUSTINO DE NEVE: MOORISH PATIO RECENTLY RESTORED. BRICK ARCHES, BRICK COLUMNS STUCCOED AND SCORED. WAINSCOT OF GREEN AND WHITE GLAZED CHEVRON TILES, RED PAVEMENT WITH COLOR INSETS





Women in the courtyard of the
 Dar Zouweijeh



View of
 the building

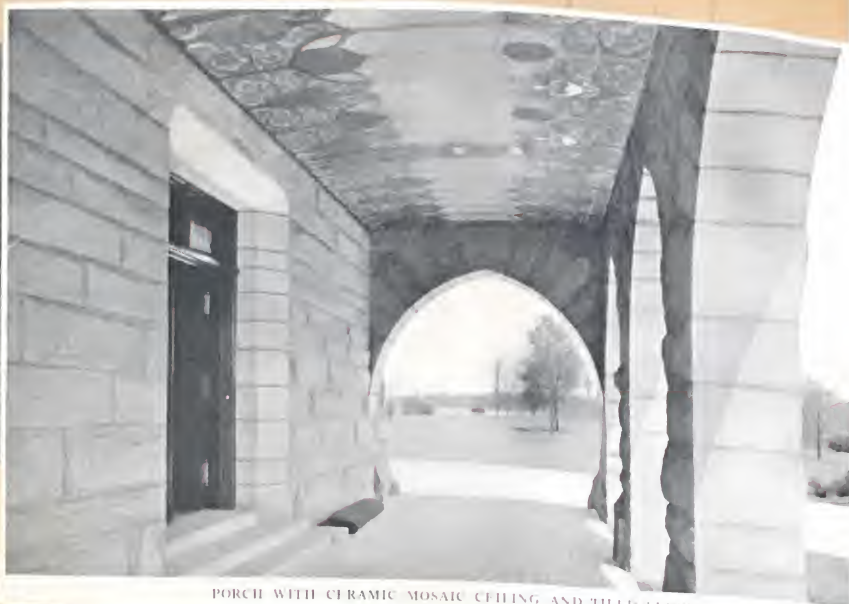
THE NEW YORK TIMES

FRANCIS & TAYLOR



FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS IN TUNIS RECRUITING ARABS AND MOORS FOR THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRI MATHE



PORCH WITH CERAMIC MOSAIC CEILING AND TILE FLOOR









EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Vol. xiii

December, 1905.

Novi

With the Pilgrims to Mecca

Transcribed from the narrative of
Ibn Jubayr Ali of Bandar Abbas

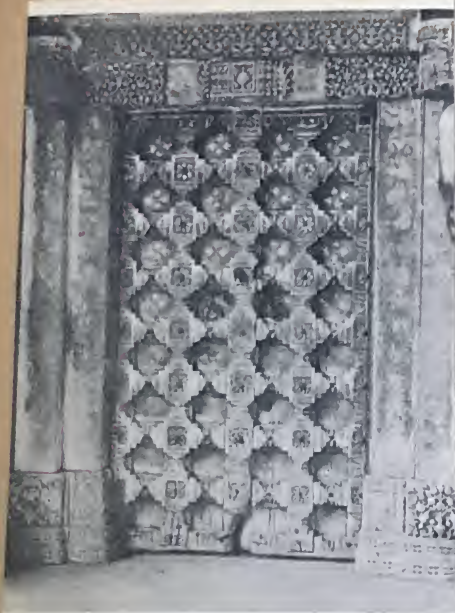
EDITOR'S NOTE.—The photographs accompanying this article are of extraordinary interest, as being the first official representation ever published of the famous Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, most dramatic and spectacular of all religious festivals, from which, as from Mecca itself, all unbelievers are rigidly excluded. At the personal command of the Sultan of Turkey, Commander of the Faithful, an expert Constantinople photographer joined the last pilgrimage and made a complete series of negatives. The royal order stipulated two sets of prints, one for the Yıldız Kiosk, the other for the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan Faith. But before the negatives were destroyed, a third set of prints was made; the set here presented. As is well known, this feat might have cost the life of a European photographer; for though, in the last seventy-five years, a few daring foreigners have penetrated the Holy of Holies, they have done so in the disguise of Arabs and at the risk of death.

NIGHT sweeping with steady wings across the desert, a velvet sky, star-studded, melting into the darkness of a world garbed in the azure and enluring glamour of the East and steeped in the aroma of its old religion; a desert night, with all its mystery and its magic—who that has seen it can forget? Across the plain a caravan comes trailing, a slow-moving column of horses, mules, and *sayyids*—carracks of men from all the Eastern nations, along the Road of Faith

to Mecca, the City of God. For the time is the time of the Pilgrimage, the Hadj, which is made in the last three months of the Mohammedan year; and he who can perform the prescribed ceremonies from the donning of the pilgrim garment unto the terrible Days of Drying Flesh, shall acquire righteousness before the One God and Mohammed who is His Prophet.

So watch the caravan as it draws nearer over the shifting, shadowed sands, night





OLD DOORWAY FROM AHMEDABAD



Gateway of Chila



House of the House of the House



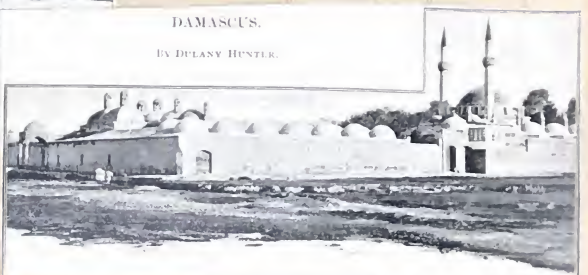
COURT OF THE KHOUDE AT BELCOUR



THE KASHAH MOSQUE, MOROCCO



A CORNER OF THE UNIVERSITY MOSQUE



DAMASCUS

BY DELANEY HUNTER

A DERSH MELTING-PLACE



A WATER-COLOUR BY WALTER TYNDALE (See London Studio-Tale)



FROM A WATER-COLOUR BY WALTER TYNDALE (See London Studio-Tale)



ARCHWAY OF BAHAI MOSQUE IN TEHRAN



Arches of the Palace of the Sultan



Minaret of the Mosque of Omar



IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR



The Mosque of the Sultan



PREPARATION FOR THE WEDDING.



THE SHAH RETURNING FROM A PILGRIMAGE; PASSING THROUGH THE GATES OF TEHERAN



Bab Marsour El Aleuj - Meknes

BAB MARSOUR EL ALEUJ, MEKNES FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY EUGENE F. KENNEDY, JR.



A Street in the Medina - Fez el-Bali

A STREET IN THE MEDINA, FEZ EL-BALI FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY EUGENE F. KENNEDY, JR.



THE TEKKEH OF SEYED MOHAMMAD



AL-KHAN PALACE - Fez (Morocco)



ON THE "CHEHAR BAGH," ISPAHAN.



THE BEAUTIFUL SHADED GARDEN AT BISKRA MADE FAMOUS BY "THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"



IN STREET IN THE CITY OF CAIRO



Detail of Hassan Tower



SHAIK'S TOMB NEAR MEMPHIS, EGYPT

DRAWN WITH LITHOGRAPHIC PENCIL AND INK BY LOUIE SKIDMORE



MOQUE OF EL KHAYMA AND KAHNAT



Ruins of Temple of Diana at Ephesus



EXTERIOR COURT, MOSQUE OF SULTAN AHMED



MOSQUE OF SULTAN AHMED



WHITE PALACE MOSQUE OF SULTAN SULEIMAN



THE MARKET PLACE, LISIAD
 A view of the market place, the principal street of the town
 in LISIAD.



Le Pont de Mellahak.



Minaret at Cairo, Egypt



Drawn by Joseph Pennington
NIGHT ON THE SEA-FRONT OF CAIRO









Bonifaz

Maison d'Anastas Lyk

*Bonfils.**440 - Bonfils*



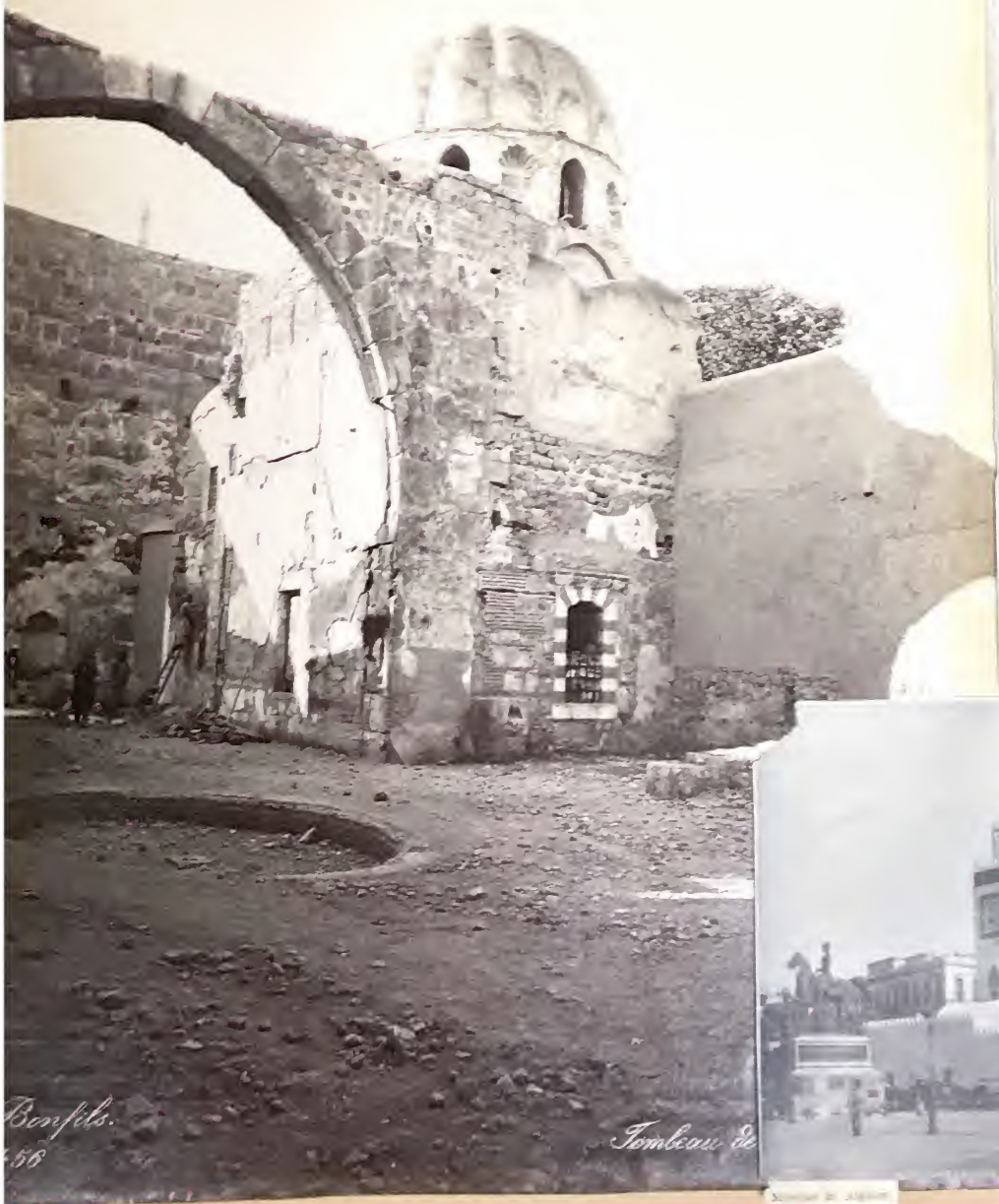
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58

Tombau de

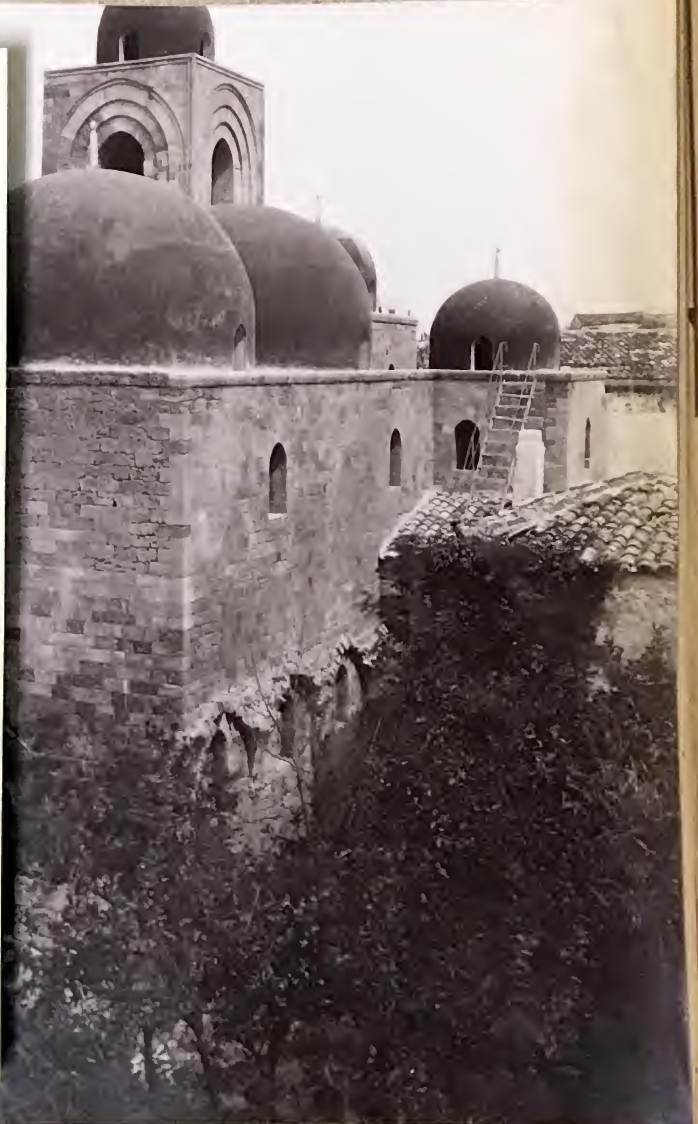


Souvenir de Algérie



N° 37 Palais de Gayrol - Tunis Extérieur

P. Sibak Phot.







21 Anciennes portes de Carthage.

Catalanotti - Tunis



Tombeaux de la famille des Mahomet et de ses





P. Pénah

La Citadelle.

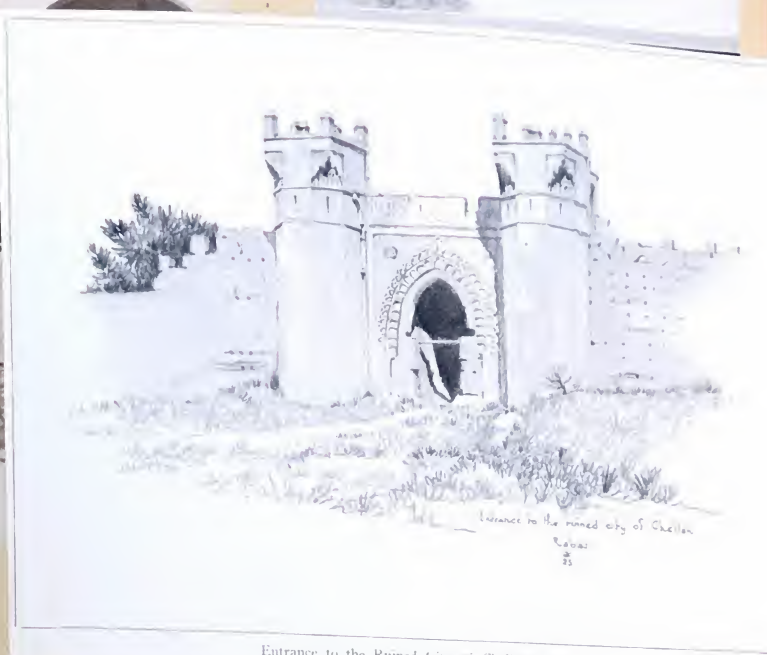


Bonfils.

44. Panoramie (Boulevard).



Panorama d' Alexandrie.



Entrance to the Ruined City of Chellah, Rabat
From a Pencil Sketch by Eugene F. Kennedy, Jr.



THE FAMOUS OLD MOSLEM UNIVERSITY OF EL-AZHAR
Students Play So Important a Role in Modern Egyptian Politics that Their Studies Are Neglected and the Government Is Said to Be in Danger of Becoming a "Studentocracy"







View from a bedroom of a hotel in Toledo



ETCHING OF THE CHELLAH, RABAT BY W. DOUGLAS





"TOMB" OF THE RUSSIAN SLAVE, ROXALANA
 This Jewel-like Tomb, Carved for Her at Suleiman's Com-
 mand, Is Haunted by the Ghosts of Heartbroken Women



SANCT BASILE, with the tower of the Kremlin at the left,
 now a Government museum. From a water color by the author



CHILDREN AT THE DOOR OF A HOUSE IN ALGERIA



In mysterious Algiers



ETCHING OF THE CHRELLAN KASBAT BY W. DOUGLAS MACLEOD







N° 19. Mosquée d'El-Azhar.



